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Owing to the pressure upon our space, we are compelled to omit the New American Tariff until next week.

THE BUDGET.

In most years, the greatest interest of the financial statement is prospective; you want to know what the Chancellor of the Exchequer is about to do. But on this occasion, the greatest interest is retrospective. All well-informed people knew that Mr Disraeli was very unlikely to attempt anything gigantic; he has schemes enough on his hands of a kind he likes better; and the interest of the past year in financial history is almost unexampled. We have had a great panic in the City; we practically suspended our fundamental Currency Act; we have seen the rate of interest fall from 10 to 3 per cent.; we see signs of stagnation of trade everywhere, in place of excessively buoyant trade. But our revenue keeps up. Mr Gladstone's estimates of last year are not only exceeded, but far exceeded. The consuming power of the country,—that is, the eating and drinking power of the great mass of men,—has not only not fallen back, but actually advanced materially. This proves (what is also proved by the immense body of facts contained in our trade Supplement):—First, that the panic was mainly financial, and not industrial or mercantile; that it affected credit and not capital; that, so to say, it was a malady of the nerves and not of the digestion (on which the revenue depends), or of the muscles. Secondly, that, though extensive business is not now nearly so profitable as it was, and though transactions of enterprise are for the moment discarded, yet that on the great mass of labour and capital these vicissitudes of trade do not much operate; and that, though there is far less new money to spend in show and luxury than two years since, the ordinary earnings applicable to plain duty-paying commodities are not diminished. Nothing can be more satisfactory than this result. Our national income depends not upon the variable element in our trade, but on the permanent; and it can rest on nothing surer, and can be independent of nothing more variable.

Mr Disraeli was very short in his Budget speech, much too short in the retrospective part. Hasty and idle men like Mr Bernal Osborne may like to have a dry statement over in an hour, but men of business would have liked to know in detail how the revenue had been maintained, and how it had grown; which articles had contributed most; which least; and to what circumstance each was owing. It is only a Minister, speaking from within, and having the information of the office, that can safely or authoritatively handle details like these. And on a retrospect of the most curious financial year in the history of England, such figures would have had an historical importance as well as a momentary interest. But all Mr Disraeli told us is to be set down in a few rough totals. The excess of reality over estimate in customs and excise was—

	£	£
REALITY.		
Customs	22,300,000	
Excise	20,670,000	
		42,970,000
ESTIMATE.		
Customs	20,923,000	
Excise	19,665,000	
		40,588,000
Excess		2,382,000

And the total income of the year was, in fact, 69,434,000*l*, whereas it was only estimated at 67,013,000*l*. On some subsequent occasion, we hope Mr Disraeli will tell the country—as he alone is in a place to do—of what items these astonishing totals are composed, and what light official data throw upon them in relation to the state of England during the year of calamity 1866.

With this censure for undue reticence, all blame on Mr Disraeli for this Budget must end. It is not a great Budget, but it is a very sensible one; Mr Disraeli, who does not overrate mankind, well knows the potency of commonplace in dealing with them; and he has no such interest in figures as to carry him away from love of completeness and efficiency into contrivances difficult to explain. He estimates his revenue for the coming year at thus much:—

	£
Customs	22,000,000
Excise	20,700,000
Stamps	9,550,000
Assessed taxes	3,500,000
Property taxes	6,000,000
Post-office	4,650,000
Crown lands	340,000
Miscellaneous	2,600,000
Total	69,340,000

And his expenditure as follows:—

	£
Interest on debt	26,000,000
Other consolidated fund charges	1,900,000
Army services	15,253,000
Navy services	10,926,000
Civil services	8,203,000
Revenue departments	5,143,000
Packet service	807,000
Total	68,134,000

Leaving a surplus of 1,206,000*l*.

As Mr Disraeli remarked with that sort of conversational felicity which tells the truth and charms the House, "at "this point the difficulties of a Finance Minister begin." If he once admits a surplus, on all sides claimants for the enjoyment of it crowd upon him. In answer, Mr Disraeli justly observed that we had now no excruciating taxes, none which hampered industry, crushed vigour, or arrested progress. He in form, indeed, exempted the malt tax, but probably this was like the "dual vote" in deference to the *convenances* of party, and the prejudices by which he lives, rather than with any practical bearing either present or prospective. At any rate, like the "dual vote," the malt tax only came into the matter to go out again. As to our other taxes Mr Disraeli justly said that, after the great remissions of late years, "it was not surprising that no one "remained of such severity and injustice that all minds would "agree at once that the resources of the country should be "directed to its mitigation." In fact, there is no such tax; and though particular duties, as that of fire insurance, give rise to more evils than we could wish, and though all taxes have some evils, and hurt some one more than they should, yet, on the whole, there is no large impost craving reduction, no million that it is necessary to spare or wise to strike off the framework of our taxation.

We have another duty for our money; it is almost unanimously agreed that we should now, at least, try to do something towards the reduction of our debt, and for so doing, Mr Disraeli revived the most essential part of Mr Gladstone's scheme of last year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer now owes to the Savings' banks 24,000,000*l*, formerly in the form of consols, but now in that of a "book debt;" and this Mr Gladstone proposed to convert into terminable annuities. The notion puzzled many people, because they could not see "where he got the money from." But, in fact, the case is much like a man owing 20,000*l* to his wife's trustees, and agreeing to pay them off by so much a year. The Savings' bank money are very like the "family money" which floats about many business transactions, and helps to make them easier. The whole scheme as now revived will not come into operation this year; but, ultimately, Mr Disraeli proposes to change the 24,000,000*l* into two annuities representing 18,000,000*l*, and payable half-yearly, the first payment being on the 5th July, 1867, and a second representing 6,000,000*l*, of which the first payment will be on the 10th of October, 1867. The effect of this scheme, as soon as it has come into full operation, will be as follows:—

Proposed Charge of Annuities.	£	£
Annuity representing 18,000,000*l*	1,332,000	
Annuity representing 6,000,000*l*	444,000	
		1,777,000
Present Charge.		
Interest on 18,000,000*l*	540,000	
Interest on 6,000,000*l*	180,000	720,000
		1,057,000

Being, in fact, the devotion of a million a year to the decrease of the debt. But next year, when the whole of the scheme gets into work, we shall be freed from the whole of the Dead Weight Annuity of 583,000*l*, (we have still to pay 284,000*l* of it this year),—so that we shall, in fact, be increasing the charge of our debt 500,000*l* only above what we have heretofore been paying, and at that price shall be rid of 24,000,000*l* in 1885.

The advantage of this mode of operating upon the National Debt is twofold. 1st, it operates as a charge upon the revenue, and has to be defrayed before the surplus is calculated. As we said, so long as a Finance Minister admits a surplus, everybody who wants the money is upon him; every living interest has its special advocate more or less eager; but the "debt" is not a living interest; it has no advocate; it has no one to speak for it, and, consequently, it is set aside. The sinking fund of Sir G. Lewis for the Crimean loans was thus set aside by the concurrent opposition of Mr Gladstone and Mr Disraeli; but, notwithstanding that rare agreement, we believe it was set aside wrongly. There was very good reason for paying off the debt contracted for that minor war as soon as might be, and increased income tax ought to have been borne to do it. However, the utter practical failure of that "sinking "fund" makes it very unlikely that any Minister will ever propose another, or in any manner attempt to pay off debt by an annual charge expressly voted out of an advertised surplus. 2ndly. This plan is not exposed to the ordinary defect of plans operating by terminable annuity. These are generally very expensive. Terminable annuities are securities for which there is only a very small market, and which, therefore, sell on bad terms. But *these* annuities will not go into the market at all. The "family money" will go into them, and so the only extra annual charge is the mathematical difference between the amount of interest and the amount of annuity; whereas, if the annuities had been sold in Lombard street, there would have been a further charge, because of the mercantile disadvantage under which they labour.

This year the scheme will operate thus:—

Proposed Charge.	£
One quarter's instalment of annuity representing 18,000,000*l*, payable on the 5th of July, 1867	333,000
One half-year's instalment of the same, payable 5th January, 1868	666,000
One half-year's instalment of annuity representing 6,000,000*l*, payable on the 10th of October, 1868	111,000
Interest on the two capital sums till the conversion operates	360,000
	1,470,000
Present Charge.	
Interest on 24,000,000*l*	720,000
Extra charge due to the conversion this year	750,000

Out of the surplus of 1,206,000*l*, there remains 456,000*l*, of which Mr Disraeli proposes to devote 210,000*l* to equalisation of the duties on Marine Insurance. These are now calculated on a scale ascending with the premium, but in future they are to be, in all cases, 3d per cent., except in time policies exceeding six months, which are to be taxed 6d, being old world things which Mr Disraeli expects and hopes to do away with. The ultimate account of the year, therefore, stands:—

		£
Surplus as at first intended		1,206,000
Charge for the debt	£750,000	
Marine insurances	210,000—	960,000
Final surplus		246,000

There is little to be said by way of comment on these simple arrangements. The equalisation of Marine Insurance duties is very good; and the mode of dealing with the debt is very good. The only bad feature is one for which, in his financial capacity, at least, Mr Disraeli is not responsible; the great increase of expenditure, principally in the army and navy expenditure—amounting to 2,000,000*l*. There seems to be a fatal law that when annuities fall in, and we look for relief, just then the expenditure should augment. It was so in 1860, when we got rid of the long annuities; it is so now, when we get rid of the last half of the Dead Weight Annuity. But, upon the whole, probably the nation would rather pay than not, if only it could be satisfied that it got money's worth for what it paid. The immense scale of recent wars, and their great quickness, make Europe an "armed camp;" the negotiations of the French Emperor as to Luxembourg are mischievous, and, like the act of a bad attorney, who buys or tries to buy bad debts and contested bits of land, to cause quarrels and litigation; the petty dispute on hand with Spain is vexing; the purchase of Russian America by the United States is at least a friendly act of rivalry; it means, if you grow by your confederation it shall not be to our loss, for we will grow too. The whole world is too troubled, if not in its palpable facts, yet in its nerves and air, to make men hesitate at spending what the responsible departments ask for; though as in our case they may give with only that confidence which is due to good intention, and without much trust that the money will be used as it might and ought to be.

THE STATE OF THE REFORM QUESTION.

The great difficulty of the Reform question still augments. Everybody is getting to understand what was considered a paradox when we first broached it in these pages. Mr Disraeli is aiming at a democratic Reform Bill, founded on the ignorance, the deference, and the venality of the lowest

classes. The plan so often proposed of selecting the best of the working classes would not suit him at all. The artisan classes in the large towns have habits of discussion, have ideas, have a real political judgment, though often a very defective one, and are altogether out of the reach of corruption. But it is not to these that Mr Disraeli looks. He says:—"The "so called 'working classes' are not the whole or even the "majority of the real working-class. They happen to attract "attention because they live in great conspicuous centres, and "because they are intelligent. But they are not to be com-"pared in numbers with the working people of all the small "towns and of all the rural districts taken together. If you "take the *real* people, you will reach a class insensible "to ideas, deferential to rank, ready to be manipulated if not "bought by money. This unidead multitude is the legitimate "support of the Conservative party (using that word in its "broadest sense); for it is indefeasibly subject to the rule of "the comfortable and wealthy, who alone can pay to pull it "as they will, and who will never countenance any attempt "at the destruction of a society from which they derive so "much pleasure, and where they have such a nice place." Such is Mr Disraeli's reasoning, and the difficulty of practically meeting it is very great.

It is very easy to say "propose a 5*l* rating franchise," and there is no difficulty at all about proposing it; or about settling in a practical way whether it shall be confined to those who pay their own rates, or extended to those whose landlords pay them. These are questions, as the saying is, "for committee," very important, very dry, and very needful to settle well. But still they do not touch the root of the matter. The real difficulty is much simpler and harder. Mr Disraeli has proposed household suffrage; he has complicated it no doubt with certain limitations; but he has given up some of these already, and has all but said he was ready to give up the others, and as he has made this immense bid for democratic favour, how can the Liberals offer less? Can *they*, the popular party, rise and say, "We distrust the people; we doubt their honesty; "we disbelieve their intelligence; we fear their votes?" The game is as old as political history, but it is not the less effectual for that. Oligarchies without number have triumphed over the moderate popular parties of their day, by allying themselves with the *immoderate*; have gone below the stratum which thoughts reach, to the deeper and far greater *stratum* which only prestige and money reach. Louis Napoleon in our own time has conquered the French Liberals, root and branch, by the same policy. He has based his throne broad and firm on the ignorant peasantry, and he treats with impartial contempt the intelligent *ouvriers* of the large towns and the literary *frondeurs* of his capital. He asks, as Frederick the Great did smilingly of some clever malcontent, "How "many *men* can he bring into the field?" And he knows that if it comes to counting heads, the ignorant are the most, and the ignorant are on his side.

Mr Disraeli's policy is easy to understand; it is in accordance with his character and consistent with his career. But what is unintelligible is the position of other members of the Cabinet. Lord Stanley said the Government would never propose a purely democratic measure; but this Bill is becoming purely democratic hour by hour, and he makes no sign. When it has become household suffrage, uncoloured and unmixed, will he stay by it then? Mr Hardy made a speech only last week, full of "checks and counter-"poises," and holding out offers of reconciliation to the seceding Cabinet Ministers. "It is not a radical measure, if "you look at it," he said in substance; "there are parts "which give it that appearance, but there are other parts "which counteract them, and render them unimportant." But now the counteracting parts are left out, and the radical parts not only remain as they were, but get more and more radical every day. Sir Stafford Northcote has always been known to have the highest principle; he has always been opposed to wholesale and uncompensated extensions of the suffrage. It is an enigma that he can stay where he is.

The moderate Liberals are deeply to blame for not permitting Mr Gladstone to oppose the second reading, as it is well known he wished to do. The mastery would have then lain with the Liberals, and they would have been moderate and wise compared with Mr Disraeli. They really wish to enfranchise only the *élite* of the working classes; he wishes to enfranchise also the poor and ignorant, because in them he has particular confidence, and on them he hopes to found his rule hereafter. By not moving vigorously enough at first, the moderate Liberals have given immense advantage to their unscrupulous opponent, who outmatches them in tactics, as much as they exceed him in scrupulousness.

We much fear that we shall drift into a very extreme Bill which nobody likes, and nobody wishes for, but which no one has courage to oppose. There is a race of insincerity being run between the two parties; each is contending for much more than they want, in the hope the other may step in to prevent it. Such a hollow policy may collapse in an instant; but it is exceedingly dangerous while it lasts. In 1852, we remember some bold Lord of the Treasury, in the then Conservative Government, went down to his borough and declared that free trade had been secured for ever by the "ad-"vent of Lord Derby's administration." Perhaps some one in similar place will some day say that the advent of democracy has been secured by the same means.

MR CRAWFORD'S MOTION ON RAILWAYS.

Mr Crawford raised, on Tuesday last, perhaps the most useful discussion of the Session. For the first time since many years, the idea of the possible acquisition of the railways was practically put forward. More than twenty years ago such ideas were rife, but since 1844 they have almost slept. The independence of railways has fastened on the national imagination as if it were an inevitable fact. Mr Crawford has, at least, broken the uniformity of this belief, and if the debate which he raised had done nothing else, it would be very useful.

There are, as we last week showed at some length, two very different questions involved in such a motion as that of Mr Crawford. First, what ought the State to do to help railway credit, considered in itself? and, secondly, what use can the State make of the present railway difficulty to help itself? Benevolence to the railway, and acquisition by the State, are conceptions thoroughly distinct.

Upon the first question, as our readers know, we hold, and have defended, the most rigid ideas. We see no reason why the State should help a railway, as a railway, any more than a cotton mill, as a cotton mill. If the railway managers have "financed" badly and have become involved, let them reap as they have sown; if they have managed their money matters well, let them have the benefit. The case is not like that of a general panic when *all* credit is disturbed, and the Government, even for the sake of its own credit, which depends in the last resort upon that of the nation, thinks it best to interfere. The railway difficulties are analogous to the difficulties of a particular trade—say the Australian trade. There may be in that or any other trade many failures; but the general course of trade and credit will be unaffected. Just so here. The worst which can happen (and it would be a great hardship on many most deserving persons) would be, that the railway companies should devote their net income to the payment of debt; that they should pay dividends in debenture stock; or supposing that this recourse were, in some cases, insufficient or not quick enough, that such and such railways should be sold at the hammer, and for what they would fetch. There is nothing which would ruin or even much affect the English nation in all this; it would be a great calamity to individuals, but only to them.

It has, indeed, been contended that railways could not be sold, and Mr Crawford supported that objection by the weight of his authority. But, on the other hand, Alderman Salomons, who knows the money market profoundly, said they could, and we own we wish we could have all doubt set at rest by seeing the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway sold. We rather fear that in the present plethora of money, it would fetch too high a value, rather than it would not sell. Possibly (we have heard a good judge of such things say so), there would be some difficulty in selling the *first* railway, or the first two, and after that, and when the profits of such purchasers were seen for a time, other railways would sell at extravagant rates, and so an average be obtained. But even if it could be proved by effectual argument or by trial, that railways could not be sold, the whole national credit would still be unaffected. All that would follow is that railways would pay no dividend, and devote all their spare cash to the liquidation of debt, and

very soon all pressing creditors would be cleared off, except in the insolvent railways, and these are much too few and small to hurt the whole country, though, if they cannot be sold, there will be much perplexity and trouble to liquidators in dealing with them. But they are like the province of Luxembourg—a difficulty not because of their magnitude, but because of their complication and their antecedents, and the importance of their position.

As far as the support of railway credit in and for the benefit of the railways goes, we hold that the State has nothing at all to do with it, and had better leave it alone. The question for the State is, can it make any use of the railway difficulty for its own benefit? Mr Crawford very powerfully argued that it could.

The course of British legislation has been very simple and very important. It has, by a series of private Acts, given over the entire *wholesale* locomotion of the country (if we may so call it) to a set of private companies. The decision was made by Sir Robert Peel, and if we may venture, without the least disrespect, to say so, it can hardly have fallen to a worse person. He was never a man wise *at first*. In the end, and after long argument and plain experience, he was sure to be right, but until then, he was not at all sure, or, rather, was very likely to be wrong. On the Currency, on Catholic Emancipation, on Free Trade, the only three subjects with which his name is now connected, his course was the same; he was wise at last, and wrong till then. But in railways he had to decide before experience, and upon mere anticipation, and, as belonged to his mind, he decided wrong. He did not comprehend that railways are in their essence monopolies; that only the companies which own them can carry on them; that no one can carry except upon them. His mind being wholly unimaginative, gave no picture of travelling and trading England, such as it now is, wholly in the hands of a few great despotic and monopolising boards. He established the principle which caused this; but he did it unknowingly, and it was in the nature of him not to take a particularly right view till facts had accumulated. If we had him here now, the clearness of his judgment, and the weight of his character, would have been consummate. We had him when he was not likely to be of much use; and we lost him long before his aid would have been invaluable.

Mr Crawford contended that it would be wise to take this opportunity of changing our policy, and it is undeniably true that we ought now to consider whether or not we will ever change it. We have an advantage now which will not again recur. The railway companies, the persons to whom we have given undue favours, are in a great difficulty, and we can justly require of them to give up the privileges we conceded in mistake, if we help them out of the great mischiefs they have by folly brought on themselves. *Their* errors will be a means of helping us out of *our* errors.

With the detail of Mr Crawford's proposals, it would be almost premature to meddle, though we own that if we decided on helping railways, we should not give them nearly as good terms as he proposed. He only proposes that the Government should provide a distant and eventual mode by which the State may get into possession of the railways; but we should not like to postpone the buying out of the companies very long, supposing it is decided now to help them, and at last to supersede them. If they come to us *in formâ pauperis*, they must be dealt with as such, and though all their fair claims should be considerately dealt with, yet the public interest should be regarded first. If it is desirable to get the railways into our hands, we should use this chance to do it soon; and we should not help them now, and leave distant times only to benefit at our cost. Either give no help, and do nothing, *or* give real effectual help, and get large immediate good for the State and nation in return for it.

The House of Commons did not decide the question, and it was not necessary to decide it. The matter is far too complex to be settled off hand. Nor is the railway difficulty a mere momentary malady. It is at its worst we will hope now, but its traces will last long. The plain essence of the matter is,—the railways used to place their debentures among trustees, and among timid people who wanted fixed interest and no risk; now all trustees and many timid people are frightened, and, therefore, though the acute alarm now felt about railways is temporary, much anxiety among overcautious people, and much difficulty in placing new debentures, are likely to last for a considerable time.

The following gives a very clear view of Mr Crawford's proposal in a short compass:—

Outlines of a Plan for empowering the Government to assist, with the credit of the State, Railway Companies unable to meet their engagements.

1. Any company unable to meet its engagements, and against which a judgment at law may have been obtained, may apply to the Government under the provisions of the Act.

2. The Government shall thereupon, if it see fit, assist the company,—

1st. By guaranteeing the principal and interest of the debenture debt of the company, and

2nd. By issuing, in place thereof, obligations of the Government (in a form to be prescribed), to run for a term of fifty years.

3. These Government obligations to be a first charge on the receipts of the company, after payment of working expenses.

4. The working expenses to be defined.

5. The Government thereafter to have a power of veto (in a form to be prescribed) over the proceedings of the company in all matters affecting its *capital* expenditure.

6. Upon assumption by the Government of the debt of any company, the company shall thereupon make a surrender to the Government of its freehold interest in its lands, &c., acquired under the authority of Parliament, and the Government shall forthwith grant a Parliamentary lease of the said lands to the company for a term of 99 years, subject to a power of reentry on the part of the State, as hereafter provided.

7. The company to pay out of its growing revenue, to an account of the Government at the Bank of England, periodically, say once in the week, or once in the month, 1-52nd or 1-12th part, as the case may be, of the sum estimated to be necessary to cover the liability of the Government in respect of the interest on its obligations, and in addition thereto, a sum equal to a charge at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the amount of the outstanding obligations.

8. This sum of 1 per cent. to be invested in Government stock from time to time, or in the redemption of the railway obligations.

9. When the obligations of the Government shall have been extinguished, either by the growth of the fund so invested or by the process of redemption, the Government to possess the power af purchasing the railway, its plant, and works, on behalf of the State, on the basis of the average value of the railway stock in the market during the two years immediately preceding the purchase, and of paying for the same in obligations of the State, on terms which will secure to the stock proprietor a price equal in market value to the price of the railway stock so ascertained.

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. The Government liability in the matter of the *interest* charge will be amply covered in almost any case that can arise. Broadly stated, the security would be 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the company; in some cases more.

2nd. Its deferred liability in the matter of *capital* is covered by the growing investment of the special charge of 1 per cent. on the net profits. 1*l* per annum invested half-yearly, with its accumulations, in a 3 per cent. stock, will produce 114*l* 8s in fifty years.

3rd. Twenty pence out of every 100*l* of its net profits set aside by any railway company in every half-year, and invested in a 3 per cent. Government stock, will replace the capital of the company at the end of 99 years.

4th. The Government will stand between the public in general and the railway proprietors in particular, and any undue or purely speculative attempt to enlarge the capital of the company.

5th. Parliament will redeem its original error in not securing for the State a reversionary interest in lands taken compulsorily from private individuals for public purposes.

6th. A company thus assisted will acquire and retain so large an amount of public confidence, that other railway undertakings in better circumstances will seek to come within the Act, if provision be made for the purpose.

7th. The State, at no distant period in the life of a State, will acquire a property, the value of which it is impossible to estimate.

R. W. Crawford.

THE SALE OF RUSSIAN AMERICA TO THE UNITED STATES.

The sale of Russian America to the United States for a sum of 1,400,000*l*, which was announced to the Senate by the President last week, is, we think, rather a curious than an important political event. The territory, though very large, as large as six or seven Englands, adds little or nothing to the material resources of its new proprietors. It produces no revenue, and it is very unlikely that, even in American hands, it ever will produce any. It may possess, probably does possess, valuable mines, but the climate is too cold for colonisation, and without colonisation the mines, even if worked by criminals under sentence of penal servitude, can never be of considerable value. It has a trade, we believe, with San Francisco in ice, but an ice trade, like a trade in diamonds or pearls, is a mere trade in luxuries, and serves no commercial purpose except to enrich a very few individuals. Fur-bearing animals exist, but they are few, and the climate is so severe that the whole territory has been leased to the Hudson's Bay Company, the greatest fur dealers in the world, for a very moderate sum, and when their last lease expired, they were not anxious to renew it. It is not probable that the revenue from all sources will ever be equal to the maintenance of one considerable military post. The inhabitants, again, are few, about 75,000, more or less, and of those few the majority are Esquimaux, who are a burden rather than an advantage, while the remainder are Russians, who will probably return to their own country, and half-castes of little more value than the Esquimaux. Nor has the ceded territory any special advantage of geographical position. The compiler of the telegraphic bulletin announcing the President's message to the Senate, does indeed say that the cession blocks up British Columbia; but he might as well say the cession of Argyleshire would block up Liverpool. British Columbia has as many outlets to the sea as it ever had, the only district which is even apparently affected being divided by a broad channel from the Aleutian islands. Vancouver's Island, by far our most valuable possession on the coast, is miles away to the south. No doubt, if British Columbia voted itself first independent and then a part of the American Union, the consequences might be much more serious. The Canadian Confederation, and the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company would then be shut out entirely from the Pacific, and Great Britain would cease to hold any possession whatever upon that ocean; but British Columbia is not the more likely to pass such a vote because of this cession. She cannot be threatened from Sitka, the village which serves as the capital to Russian America, and cannot be morally influenced by its possessors. Rather she is the less likely, because the colony will feel more acutely its importance as a member of the Canadian system, and will obtain better terms, more energetic assistance, that is, towards the establishment of the work it most desires—a practicable road across the continent from the Pacific to the St. Lawrence. Without British Columbia the new possession is so useless, and may be so expensive, that we do not wonder the Senate hesitates to ratify Mr Johnson's Treaty.

Still the event is a curious one. It is very unusual, quite unprecedented as far as we know, for Russia to part voluntarily with territory of any kind. Her idea hitherto has been supposed to be to "conquer the world," that is, to possess herself gradually of every territory which did not cost too much either in battle or in cash. This cession shows that her rulers do not apply this theory to America; that they recognise the right of the Washington Cabinet to obtain, if it can, the whole of the North American continent. It shows also that they are very willing to make friends of the Americans, whether with a view to maritime assistance, as some people believe, or to other forms of aid, is uncertain, but certainly with some possibly half developed view. The mere right of entering American ports might, under certain circumstances, be valuable to the fleet which Russia usually maintains in Chinese waters, and she has designs in China which the power in possession of St Francisco might greatly facilitate. We are apt to forget, that considerable as the distance may be, California looks straight across the water to Japan and Shanghai. Some such view must, it is clear, have been in her ruler's mind, for her American territory is not a burden, and the sum offered by the Washington Government is no temptation. Russian finances are not, we believe, very flourishing, but still a million is far too small a sum to be a serious inducement. She could have obtained it from Amsterdam by a telegram, and not on very harsh terms. Then the American Government must have taken considerable trouble about this cession, and have taken it very secretly. Correspondence must have passed for some time between Mr Cassius Clay and Mr Seward, and that correspondence has been very assiduously kept secret. These things denote intention, and as Russian America is in itself of no value, the intention must be to obtain any portion of the North American continent which may, at the moment, be obtainable, under the idea that it will, when the remainder has been secured, fall into its proper place. That is not very pleasant for Englishmen, who remember that they are second among American proprietors in wealth and importance, and in mere area the very first. It is not nice to know that your neighbour, the landed millionaire, intends some time or other to have your farms, because it suggests that he may be tempted at some convenient moment to try to make you part with them. The mere design does not greatly help him towards his end, but it does not tend to prolong amity, or to smooth away the inevitable occasions of quarrel. The possession of Russian-America does not constitute a new inducement for the Union to conquer Canada, but it does offer a new inducement to Americans to tempt Canada into annexation. To be masters of a Continent is a very taking ambition, and, with Canada in the Union, and Russian-America purchased, the Americans would be masters of a Continent, direct masters from the Rio Grande to the Pole, and indirect masters from the Isthmus to the Straits of Kamschatka. We can easily imagine that the purchase may increase the hankering, just as the purchase of an out-lying farm by a great proprietor increases his hankering to join it on to the body of his estate. And we can imagine, too, that the possession may diminish Canadian reluctance to enter the Union. Men are greatly moved by their imaginations, and to be part proprietors of a Continent, to feel themselves seated for ever on two great oceans, finally beyond the reach or possibility of attack, or menace, or intrigue, is a prospect which would move any men, which would speedily move men who, like the Canadians and Americans, have been trained by circumstances to connect the ideas of bigness and of grandeur. To live under the idea that a neighbouring State of almost irresistible power intends to annex you in the end, is very trying to politicians, as the people of Belgium know, and many among them may be tempted, like many among Belgians, to end the irritation by joining that State, instead of waiting in suspicious preparation until the junction is effected without their consent.

While, therefore, the cession is not of any great direct importance, it may by increasing the American desire to annex Canada, and diminishing the Canadian reluctance to be annexed, prove ultimately of some moment. Still, even then, England has no plea or reason for interference or remonstrance. Russia has a right to sell uninhabited wildernesses if she likes, and America to buy them without giving us any umbrage, and we have long since disclaimed the right to dictate to Canada as to her future policy. So long as she claims our aid, we shall fight for her as for any other guaranteed ally; but if she chooses to vote herself independent, she has only to communicate that resolution in constitutional and courteous form. We shall, we fear, one day repent that this decision, which is, we believe, endorsed by all statesmen of all parties, was not formally included in the new Act of Confederation, but the danger of that omission is not increased by the American acceptance or rejection of the sovereignty of a few more square miles of ice-bound hills, or a few thousands more of Indian hunters, and half caste dealers in fur.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following table shows the increase and decrease of the most important articles of export in the first two months of the current year, compared with the corresponding period in 1866:—

Articles.	1866. £	1867. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Alkali	227,766	223,778	...	3,988
Apparel, &c.	392,383	289,699	...	102,684
Arms (small fire)	48,437	68,431	19,994	...
Beer and ale	380,872	364,454	...	16,418
Coals, &c.	585,837	625,571	39,734	...
Cotton yarn	2,257,841	1,993,784	...	264,057
Manufactures—Piece goods	9,273,371	8,503,891	...	769,480
Thread	149,987	171,557	21,570	...
Earthenware and porcelain	233,478	240,230	6,752	...
Haberdashery and millinery	859,993	768,244	...	91,749
Hardware and cutlery	636,408	523,273	...	113,135

	1866. £	1867. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Leather, wrought, boots and shoes	177,558	120,449	...	57,109
Linen yarn	392,431	427,202	34,771	...
Manufactures — Piece goods	1,715,025	1,331,972	...	383,053
Thread	89,229	69,188	...	20,041
Machinery—Steam engines	213,616	267,997	54,381	...
Other sorts	383,164	372,888	...	10,276
Metals—Iron—pig & puddled	150,135	207,688	57,553	...
Bar, &c.	354,526	262,831	...	91,695
Railroad	425,480	394,197	...	31,283
Castings	101,936	67,155	...	34,781
Hoop, sheet, &c.	254,056	200,751	...	44,305
Wrought	338,903	283,381	...	55,512
Steel, unwrought	151,192	182,745	31,553	...
Copper, wrought	214,072	316,217	102,145	...
Lead, pig	97,272	48,133	...	49,139
Tin plates	289,772	272,246	...	17,526
Oil, seed	240,587	159,042	...	81,545
Silk—Manufactures	281,301	207,560	...	73,737
Wool, sheep and lambs'	115,814	92,022	...	23,792
Woollen and worsted yarn	823,215	850,102	26,887	...
Manufactures—Cloths, &c.	834,262	945,082	110,820	...
Blankets	68,555	62,304	...	6,251
Carpets and druggets	192,520	209,974	17,454	...
Worsted stuffs & waistcoatings	2,540,677	2,234,618	...	306,059

The annexed return shows the increase and decrease in the real value of the principal articles imported in January, 1866 and 1867 :—

Articles.	1866. £	1867. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Coffee, raw	52,803	83,137	30,334	...
Wheat	984,355	1,551,919	567,564	...
Barley	156,141	463,330	207,189	...
Oats	79,405	324,873	245,468	...
Peas	28,341	83,639	55,298	...
Beans	8,338	73,531	65,193	...
Indian corn or maize	378,430	138,357	...	240,073
Wheatmeal and flour	400,215	352,428	...	47,787
Cotton, raw	3,341,901	1,076,616	...	2,265,285
Manufactures not made up	51,376	76,335	24,959	...
Flax	150,595	340,119	189,324	...
Fruit—Currants	37,990	18,130	...	19,860
Raisins	4,053	12,015	7,962	...
Guano	22,373	8,412	...	13,961
Hemp	3,316	17,605	14,289	...
Jute	22,880	4	...	22,876
Hides	19,090	9,542	...	9,548
Metals—Copper	78,443	116,270	37,827	...
Provisions	325,486	327,148	1,662	...
Rice	24,111	141	...	23,970
Seeds—Flax and linseed	126,591	179,707	53,116	...
Silk—Raw	699,458	1,038,631	339,178	...
Thrown	6,921	6,571	...	350
Broadstuffs	320,419	240,807	...	79,612
Silk or satin ribbons	121,726	184,295	62,569	...
Velvet or plush	5,882	13,646	7,814	...
Spirits—Rum	31,786	13,836	...	17,950
Brandy	72,695	90,066	17,371	...
Sugar—Unrefined	597,421	484,935	...	112,486
Refined & sugar candy	46,531	78,058	31,527	...
Tallow	29,737	2,669	...	27,068
Tea	213,211	1,292,571	1,079,360	...
Timber—Deals, battens, &c.	214,413	40,747	...	173,666
Not sawn or split	126,187	22,414	...	103,773
Tobacco—Unstemmed	32,987	8,469	...	24,518
Stemmed	79,001	42,100	...	36,901
Wine	311,959	243,644	...	68,315
Wool	128,552	78,168	...	50,384
Woollen manufactures	71,099	86,902	15,803	...

Annexed is a statement showing the value of our imports from each country, in 1865 and 1866, and the increase or decrease in the same periods :—

Foreign.	1865. £	1866. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Russia, Northern Ports	12,349,801	13,336,817	987,016	...
— Southern ports	5,033,896	6,283,623	1,249,727	...
— Ports on the North Pacific	...	15,689	15,689	...
	17,383,697	19,636,129	2,252,432	...
Sweden	4,199,794	4,002,156	...	197,638
Norway	1,454,262	1,611,359	157,097	...
Denmark (including Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Greenland)	2,284,287	2,291,909	7,622	...
Prussia	6,126,205	6,866,663	740,458	...
Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg	1,015,230	837,114	...	178,116
Hanover	243,024	311,557	68,533	...
Mecklenburg Schwerin	345,402	463,664	118,262	...
Oldenburg and Kniphausen	44,222	32,664	...	11,558
Hanse Towns	8,837,784	10,576,841	1,739,057	...
Holland	12,413,404	11,769,620	...	643,784
Belgium	7,354,845	7,906,849	552,004	...
France	31,625,231	37,016,576	5,391,345	...
Portugal Proper	2,471,801	2,517,828	46,027	...
— Azores	357,764	368,571	10,807	...
— Madeira	20,669	32,030	11,361	...
Spain	4,769,277	5,553,132	783,855	...
— Canary Islands	239,394	393,639	154,245	...
Italy—				
Sardinia (including the island)	222,515	318,212	95,697	...
Tuscany	550,140	643,873	93,733	...
Naples	706,815	1,002,173	295,358	...
Sicily	981,393	1,269,935	288,542	...
Adriatic ports of Ancona and the Romagna	26,144	44,579	18,435	...
Venetia	483,315	538,481	55,166	...
	2,970,312	3,815,253	844,941	...
Papal ports on the Mediterranean	23,921	5,491	...	18,430
Austrian Territories— Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	677,521	1,369,831	692,310	...
Greece (exclusive of Ionian Islands)	795,469	673,963	...	121,506
Ionian Islands (ceded to Greece June 1, 1864)	276,176	205,685	...	[illegible]
Turkey, European	3,149,000	3,379,184	230,184	...
Natolia or Asia Minor	2,256,692	1,897,263	...	[illegible]
Wallachia and Moldavia	348,381	441,928	93,547	...
Syria and Palestine	74,242	137,908	63,666	...
El Hedjaz, and ports on the Euphrates or the Persian Gulf	17,438	28,053	10,615	...
Egypt (including the transit from India and China)	21,773,250	15,368,824	...	[illegible]
Tripoli	...	...	...	...
Tunis	5,482	...	...	[illegible]
Algeria	90,505	48,405	...	[illegible]
Morocco	412,869	366,082	...	[illegible]
Western Africa (Foreign)	1,346,998	1,457,174	110,176	...
Cape Verde Islands	1	41	40	...
Eastern Africa	121,657	108,144	...	[illegible]
Madagascar	...	7,406	7,406	...
Bourbon	...	5,082	5,082	...
Persia	517	1	...	[illegible]
French Possessions in India	43,633	45,255	1,622	...
Dutch Possessions in India— Java	226	8,152	7,826	...
Other Possessions	...	2	2	...
Philippine Islands	1,253,304	1,196,567	...	[illegible]
Native territories in the Indian Seas—Borneo	55,438	26,557	...	[illegible]
Siam	9,372	14,490	5,118	...
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tonquin	...	...	...	...
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	10,677,995	10,771,566	93,571	...
Japan	614,743	273,745	...	[illegible]
Islands in the Pacific	26,830	62,321	35,491	...
Foreign West Indies— Cuba and Porto Rico	5,063,839	2,960,393	...	[illegible]
Other Foreign West Indies, including Hayti and San Domingo	447,904	448,774	870	...
United States:—Ports on the Atlantic—Northern	16,322,441	22,262,463	5,940,022	...
— Southern	5,131,227	24,250,735	19,119,508	...
Ports on the Pacific	170,623	339,386	168,763	...
	21,624,291	46,852,584	25,228,293	...
Mexico	3,216,924	313,478	...	[illegible]
Central America	694,245	560,443	...	[illegible]
New Granada	1,566,973	1,542,664	...	[illegible]
Venezuela	221,331	202,036	...	[illegible]
Ecuador	40,715	120,890	80,175	...
Peru	4,002,150	3,016,907	...	[illegible]
Bolivia	151,026	173,855	22,829	...
Chili	3,798,543	2,943,112	...	[illegible]
Brazil	6,797,241	7,237,793	440,552	...
Uruguay	1,249,211	1,540,260	291,049	...
Argentine Confederation	1,014,329	1,061,518	47,189	...
Whale Fisheries, Northern	133,872	125,104	...	[illegible]
Total of Foreign Countries	198,231,488	222,997,715	...	[illegible]
British Possessions.				
Heligoland	...	...	...	...
Channel Islands	414,391	430,764	16,373	...
Gibraltar	149,729	105,600	...	[illegible]
Malta and Gozo	83,993	115,638	31,645	...
Western Africa (British)	402,692	513,732	111,040	...
Ascension	18	3	...	[illegible]
St Helena	47,500	13,247	...	[illegible]
Cape of Good Hope (including Kaffraria)	2,244,192	2,536,270	292,078	...
Natal	201,293	183,068	...	[illegible]
Mauritius	1,246,299	1,330,218	83,919	...
Arabia—Aden	...	203	203	...
India—Bombay and Scinde	22,369,138	19,588,541	...	[illegible]
Madras	4,612,654	5,653,856	1,041,202	...
Bengal and Pegu	10,413,665	11,655,346	1,241,681	...
	37,395,452	36,897,743	...	[illegible]
Singapore and the Straits Settlements	2,155,931	1,609,868	...	[illegible]
Ceylon	3,707,717	3,256,250	...	[illegible]
Hong Kong	772,068	282,288	...	[illegible]
Australia—West Australia	73,951	75,439	1,488	...
South Australia	1,223,895	1,274,007	50,112	...
Victoria	4,399,090	4,983,541	584,451	...
New South Wales	2,703,247	2,783,291	80,044	...
Queensland	177,548	341,362	163,814	...
Tasmania	429,419	400,960	...	[illegible]
New Zealand	1,265,963	1,564,648	298,685	...
	10,273,113	11,423,268	1,150,155	...
British North America	6,350,178	6,869,301	519,123	...
Bermudas	259,954	43,480	...	[illegible]
British West India Islands, viz., Bahamas and Turks Island	1,340,284	109,229	...	[illegible]
Other British West India Islands	3,821,786	4,533,241	711,455	...
British Guiana	1,707,570	1,689,814	...	[illegible]
British Honduras	244,556	239,795	...	[illegible]
Falkland Islands	21,061	23,838	2,757	...
Total of British Possessions	72,840,797	72,206,838	...	[illegible]
Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions	271,072,285	295,204,553	24,132,268	...

The following are the totals of wine imported and entered for home consumption respectively in the two months ended February 28, 1866 and 1867 :—

	1866. gals	1867. gals	1866. gals	1867. gals
Red wine	1,017,279	715,753	888,085	825,173
White wine	1,247,777	1,206,577	1,184,337	[illegible]
Total of wine	2,265,056	1,922,330	2,072,422	2,030,974

ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AT EACH CLASS OF DUTY.

Red Wine.	1866. gals	1867. gals
In casks, under 26 degrees	247,076	[illegible]
— 42 —	619,175	[illegible]
In bottles, — 26 — / — 42 —	21,480	[illegible]
In casks or bottles—42 degrees and upwards	354	[illegible]
Total	888,085	825,173

White Wine.			
In casks, under 26 degrees	67,928	...	39,053
— 42 —	1,066,756	...	1,035,339
In bottles, — 26 — } — 42 — }	108,109	...	122,455
In casks or bottles—42 degrees and upwards	3,543	...	3,437
Total	1,164,337	...	1,205,802

The following is an account of the quantities of certain principal articles of imported merchandise (subject to duties of Customs) remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom on the 28th February, 1867, compared with the quantities in warehouses on the 28th February, 1866:—

	1866.		1867.
Cocoa ....lbs	2,896,433	.....	3,186,491
Coffee	30,410,470	.....	26,596,512
Fruit—Currants....cwts	473,296	.....	289,875
Raisins	81,992	.....	60,050
Spirits—Rum ....proof gallons	6,984,682	.....	7,422,037
Brandy	4,858,404	.....	6,714,375
Sugar—Refined and candy ....cwts	164,904	.....	86,947
Unrefined—Equal to white clayed	54,130	.....	44,904
Not equal to white clayed but equal to brown clayed	1,084,041	.....	419,317
Not equal to brown clayed, but equal to brown Muscovado	1,397,222	.....	879,302
Not equal to brown Muscovado	864,392	.....	1,233,611
Total unrefined	3,399,785	.....	2,577,134
Sugar—Molasses	144,793	.....	40,106
Tea ....lbs	96,995,672	.....	105,565 709
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	79,468,625	.....	71,370,234
Manufactured and Snuff	3,296,256	.....	3,028,784
Wine, not vatted or mixed in bond:			
From British Possessions....gals	114,237	.....	62,175
Holland	161,281	.....	128,649
France	1,186,365	.....	1,230,239
Portugal and Madeira	4,533,437	.....	4,483,887
Spain and the Canaries	6,728,008	.....	6,320,478
Italy—Naples and Sicily	254,582	.....	197,737
Other countries	491,946	.....	500,283
Vatted or mixed in bond	688,925	.....	708,630
Total of Wine	14,158,791	.....	13,632,138

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BANKING, DISCOUNT, AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Bank of Bengal.—With reference to the pending arrangements, a telegram from Calcutta explains, that no part of the assets of the Bank of Bombay will be taken over excepting cash.

Bank of Scotland.—It is understood that this institution is about to open an agency at Broad street, London.

Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.—On the 4th instant, a meeting was held for the purpose of endeavouring to resuscitate this bank. An elaborate scheme had been prepared, which was approved unanimously, and a committee appointed to carry it out. The probable surplus available from the realisation of the assets by a working bank, was estimated at 200,000*l*, within a period of two years. It is proposed to credit old shareholders relatively with a proportion of the surplus, and obtain subscriptions from them and the general public to 300,000*l* of additional capital, to be fully paid up within a year. This bank was originally established in Bombay in 1845, under the title of the Commercial Bank of India; a Royal Charter was obtained in 1865, when it assumed the name under which it failed.

Agra and Masterman's, Limited.—A meeting will be held on the 16th instant, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at the meeting held in October last, and of passing such resolutions as to adopting the same and giving consequential directions on the subject as in the opinion of the meeting shall be proper; after which, the ordinary general meeting of the members of the "Agra Bank," Limited, will take place.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Tournay to Jurbise, and Landen to Hasselt.—At the meeting held at Brussels, on the 28th ult., the dividend for last half-year was fixed at 8s 4½d per share for the ordinary shares, and 6s for the preference shares, payable, less tax, on the 1st inst.

North British.—The half-yearly meeting took place on the 29th ult., at Edinburgh, and was largely attended. The chairman stated that the accounts had been made up on the principle of charging to revenue every shilling legitimately belonging to it, including interest on unproductive capital. The directors had not had time to deal effectually with working expenses, but hoped before long to make considerable reductions in the expenses, and also greatly to improve the traffic receipts. Their debentures had all been renewed, and they hoped for the shareholders' support in carrying the necessary arrangements. A pacific policy would be adopted towards other companies. Considerable discussion ensued, in which several shareholders complained of too strict charges against revenue, and others objected to the principle of the Arrangements Bill, but no amendment on the report was offered. Sanction was given to the Bill for the creation of a 5 per cent. preference stock.

Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin).—At the half-yearly meeting on the 29th ult., a long discussion took place in consequence of some proposals made by a gentleman who said he represented a large number of shareholders, which resulted in the adoption of an amendment appointing a committee of inquiry, and adjourning the consideration of the report for a month, when the committee shall have reported the results of their inquiry. The meeting is, therefore, adjourned until the 30th April.

Edgware, Highgate, and London.—At the half-yearly meeting on the 29th ult., it was stated that, since the transfer to the Great Northern Company, steps had been taken to complete the line to Edgware, and that there was every probability of its being opened for traffic early in June next. Land slips and pecuniary difficulties had impeded the progress; arrangements, however, had been made to provide the necessary funds. The report was adopted.

Central Argentine.—At the annual meeting on the 29th ult., the report stated that 22 miles of line were opened for traffic, and that 36 miles would be ready for opening in June next, leaving 89 miles to complete the line from the port of Rosario to the city of Cordova. A law had recently passed the Congress of the Argentine Republic, removing the impediments which had hitherto prevented the transfer to the company of the valuable lands adjoining the line of railway. The directors hoped to obtain the amount required for the completion of the works, without asking the proprietors for any further subscription. The engineer made a most satisfactory report as to the condition of the works. The report was adopted.

Peebles.—The half-yearly meeting was held on the 29th ult. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report—a summary of which appeared last week—said he hoped before next meeting to be able to announce a satisfactory arrangement with the North British of the dispute about terminals. The report was adopted.

Central Northumberland.—A Wharncliffe meeting was held at Alnwick on the 27th ult. It was stated that the subscribed capital amounted to 39,000*l*, which had been expended in the section from Scots' gap to Rothbury, but 40,000*l* more was required to complete the works of that section. If those who had a proprietary interest would subscribe 20,000*l*, the directors would exercise their borrowing powers to raise the deficiency of 20,000*l*, and there would then be a certainty of the line to Rothbury being opened for traffic. But, if this was not done before the 10th April, the works must be suspended. After some discussion, the Bill was approved.

Tendring Hundred.—At the half-yearly meeting on the 28th ult., the report was adopted, and the outgoing directors and auditor were re-appointed.

Bourton-on-the-Water.—At the ordinary general meeting held on the 30th ult., the accounts showed a balance which enabled the directors to recommend a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, carrying over a small balance to next account. The report and accounts were adopted, and the dividend declared.

Mellis and Eye.—This line was opened for traffic on the 2nd instant. It is about four miles in length, and connects the borough of Eye, Suffolk, with the Great Eastern Railway. The traffic will be worked by the Great Eastern at 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. There will be five trains daily each way.

West Somerset.—At the half-yearly meeting on the 28th ult., it was stated that there was a slight falling off in the receipts for the half-year as compared with the corresponding six months. After paying interest on loans, there was a balance of 669*l* available for dividend, and the directors recommended a distribution at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, which was declared, and the report adopted.

Stourbridge.—The half-yearly meeting was held on the 29th ult. The report stated that the extension line would be open for passenger and goods traffic on the 1st inst., which would give direct through communication between Stourbridge and Birmingham, by trains running to and from the Snow Hill station of the Great Western Railway, and the New street station of the London and North-Western. The minimum dividend of 4 per cent. per annum was declared. The capital

account showed that 138,615*l* had been received and expended. On the Stourbridge Railway extension line, the capital expended was 240,680*l*. The report was adopted.

Berwickshire.—At the half-yearly meeting at Greenlaw on the 28th ult., the report showed that the expenditure had been 150,600*l*; increase of traffic receipts during half-year, 268*l*; and the balance of 645*l* added to former balances, made an available sum of 1,684*l*, out of which it was proposed to pay a dividend of 1 per cent. per annum, leaving 481*l* to next account. The chairman said the company was in a better position than last year, having a larger balance while paying the same dividend. The traffic not having increased to the extent expected, was considered owing to insufficient rolling stock; but when the North British was in a better position, the Berwickshire would also improve. The report was adopted.

Worcester, Bromyard, and Leominster.—The half-yearly meeting was held on the 29th ult., at Worcester. The report stated that the works had been kept back by the contractor getting into difficulties, and also on account of inclement weather. There were 6½ miles of line ready, and when completed the Great Western were to run trains on it. The Parliamentary deposit had been released and the subscribed capital was nearly exhausted, but the borrowing powers were untouched. The chairman said that when the line was completed to Bromyard the Great Western had agreed to work it, and pay certain charges including the interest on debentures, before even they took their amount for working. The report was adopted.

San Paulo Railway Company.—The opportunity hitherto afforded to shareholders of converting interim interest warrants into the company's debentures, bearing interest at 7 per cent., will cease on the 8th inst.

London, Brighton, and South Coast.—A meeting of the shareholders is convened for the 9th inst., at the London Tavern, "for the purpose of considering the propriety, or, otherwise, of taking over the West Sussex Junction, the Chichester and Midhurst, and the Surrey and Sussex Junction Railway Companies, to be proposed by the directors at the (adjourned) meeting on the 16th inst. Also to consult generally as to the best course to be pursued for stopping the construction of unremunerative branch lines, and for entering into amicable arrangements with neighbouring companies to prevent ruinous competition."

Illinois Central.—The report for the past year states that the net earnings are 2,175,447.38 dols., being for 1866 about the same as last year. The operative expenses were less than in 1865, but the deficit in the gross earnings was due to the falling off in the passenger traffic, occasioned by a cessation of the war. During the past year, two dividends of 5 per cent., in addition to interest in funded debt and State tax, have been paid, leaving a balance to commence present year of 2,029,319.67 dols., out of which the February dividend has been paid, leaving 800,000 dols. A 5 per cent. dividend in August is thought assured.

Great Western of Canada.—The report states the total receipts on capital account to Jan. 7, 1867, to be 5,242,383*l*. Aggregate expenditure, 5,341,252*l*; balance to debit, 98,869*l*; outlay for various purposes last half-year, 137,688*l*. Revenue account—gross receipts, 331,513*l*; working expenses, including renewals, 166,632*l*; after various deductions and adding surplus from last half-year, leaves available for dividend 62,681*l*. Dividend recommended, 3½ per cent. per annum free of tax—1,128*l* forward. The increase in gross revenue receipts compares favourably with all preceding half-years except the last. But it must be borne in mind that the traffic in live stock was unusually stimulated last year, owing to large purchases having been made prior to the duty of 20 per cent. coming into operation. The decrease in passenger traffic may be attributed to the cessation of the war. Notwithstanding the difficulties attendant upon the commencement of through working over such an extended railway system as that between Chicago, New York, and Boston, the results thus far have been most satisfactory, and have fully realised the expectations of the directors, expressed in their last report. The directors look hopefully to the future, believing that with the establishment of the narrow guage track, the permanent welfare and advantage of the Great Western of Canada will be realised.

Atlantic and Great Western.—A meeting was held on the 2nd, when the following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting begs to express its entire confidence in the Committee of Investigation appointed on the 5th of March, and its full belief in their integrity, industry, and ability."

Forth and Clyde Junction.—At the half-yearly meeting, on the 30th ult., it was stated that the traffic continued to increase. The revenue amounted to 8,479*l*, against 8,229*l*. The directors regretted the amalgamation Bill had been thrown out, for had it passed, it would have been the best thing that could have happened. The chairman hoped, however, that some arrangement might be come to with the Caledonian or some other railway company. The report was adopted, and the dividend on preference stock and shares made payable on the 29th ult.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.—It is understood that the interest on the first preference bonds will be paid in cash, after the half-yearly meeting called for the 18th inst.

Great Eastern.—A circular has been issued informing the proprietors that the directors were not in a position to pay the dividends which fell due on the preference stocks on the 4th inst., and explaining that, "since the date of the last report, the progress of the panic in railway securities has frustrated the financial arrangements, which led the directors to hope that they would be able to provide for the payment of dividends on the preference stocks on April 4th." The board hope that the committee which has been appointed will, in a few days, have matured a scheme for placing their property on a sound footing for the future.

Central of Venezuela (Limited).—A formal notice has been given that a petition for the winding up of this railway is to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins, on the 26th inst.

Great Luxembourg.—The ordinary meeting, preliminary to that to be held at Brussels on the 9th, was held at the London Tavern on the 3rd. The chairman observed that the dividend was less than last year, viz., 12s—as against 14s—the difference was to be accounted for by the German war, the cholera, cattle plague, and bad harvests—in addition to which, the Government had reduced the tariff. There was also an increase in the rate of wages and cost of fuel. The board had curtailed expenses as much as possible, and for the present had suspended the doubling of the line. A director, among other reasons for the decrease in the dividend, assigned a complete prostration in the coal and mining trade. The report was adopted, and 6s a share dividend declared.

Pernambuco.—The report to be presented on the 10th inst., states that the Brazilian Chambers will not meet until June, when the board hope that the company's claims will be dealt with fairly. Consequently, it is proposed that the meeting on the 10th inst. shall be adjourned after the ordinary business has been disposed of. Dividend recommended for the half-year at the rate of 3¾ per cent. per annum. The Government have intimated their willingness to guarantee a further supply of rolling stock, and have suggested the desirability of an extension of the line from Cinco Pontas into Recife, and, as soon as the question of the guarantee is concluded, the directors have stated their willingness to treat in respect of these and other works.

London and North-Western.—The adjourned special meeting was held yesterday, to consider an agreement with the Tenbury Railway Company for the working of the line by the London and North-Western and Great Western Companies jointly. The chairman stated that the agreement was not yet ready to submit for approval. The meeting was adjourned to the 18th May.

East Gloucestershire.—At the half-yearly meeting, on the 29th ult., the report stated that 36,208*l* had been expended on capital account; also that the directors had promoted a Bill in Parliament this session for an extension of time, to the 1st October, 1869, for the purchase of land, and to the 1st of October, 1871, for the completion of works; also for raising special capital to the amount of 160,000*l*; for making arrangements with the Midland and the Great Western Companies, &c. They hoped that the powers conferred on the Great Western might admit of an arrangement between the three companies consistently with the agreement already entered into with the Midland Company.

Watton and Thetford.—At the half-yearly meeting, it was stated that a considerable portion of the land required for the line had been purchased, and that tenders for the works would shortly be invited.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Western Counties and London Life Office.—At the annual

meeting at Plymouth, it was stated that during the quinquennial period ending Dec. 31, the policies issued were 1,816, assuring about 350,000*l*.

British Empire Mutual Life.—At a meeting held on the 2nd instant, it was stated that 813 policies had been issued during the year, assuring 226,200*l*, yielding premia 6,709*l* 3s 4d. Increase in amount of policies completed, 44,769*l*. Actuary's valuation, assets over liabilities, 45,439*l*. Cash bonus of 22 per cent. recommended by the directors to be apportioned.

MINING COMPANIES.

Pestarena Gold.—On the 30th ult., a special general meeting was held, the object of which was to confirm or otherwise the resolutions passed at the last meeting, to amalgamate with the Val Tappa and the Vallanzasca Companies. On the motion being put, it was carried unanimously. The new company is to be called The Pestarena United Gold Mining Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of 80,000 shares of 3*l* each.

Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England.—The annual court was held on the 3rd instant. Attention was called to certain improvements that had been effected, such as the substitution of engine for animal power, and the use of the narrow guage, which was likely to be laid down, would prove most economical. The Part Talbot, of which they held 4-5ths of the shares, was likely to give a return upon the capital invested. The report was adopted, and a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared upon the preference shares.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Rio de Janeiro City Improvement.—The annual meeting was held on the 27th ult. It was stated that the interests of the company had suffered from the war in which the Brazilian Government had been engaged, and the present rate of exchange. 4,000*l* would be added to the income of the company by every rise of 1d in the exchange. The chairman trusted that the punctual payments made by the Brazilian Government would induce the shareholders to take up those debentures which were not placed. The report was adopted.

Surrey Consumers' Gas.—The report shows the net profit to be 9,762*l* for the half-year, out of which it was proposed to recommend a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum, free of tax. The diminished profits resulted from the reduction in price of 6d per 1,000 feet of gas, by the increased price of coals, advance in the rate of wages, and a diminution in the value of coke and residual products.

London and Colonial Company, Limited.—Creditors are required to send particulars of their claims to Messrs Jones and Spong, the liquidators, by the 1st May.

East London Water Works.—The half-yearly meeting took place on the 4th, when the report was considered very satisfactory. A dividend of 3 per cent. and bonus of 1 per cent. was declared, making 4 per cent. for the half-year, after providing for the claims of the preference shares 4½ per cent. stock and debentures, all free of tax—500*l* forward.

Leeswood Main Coal and Cannel Company, Limited.—It is stated that the petition recently presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of this Company, has been withdrawn.

Glamorgan Iron and Coal Company, Limited.—Creditors are required to send their claims to Mr L. Levey, the liquidator, by the 2nd proximo,

THE REVENUE.

.—An Abstract of the Gross Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, in the undermentioned periods, ended March 31, 1867, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	Quarters ended				Year ended March 31, 1867	Quarters ended				Year ended March 31, 1866
	June 30, 1866	Sept. 30, 1866	Dec. 31, 1866	March 31, 1867		June 30, 1865	Sept. 30, 1865	Dec. 31, 1865	March 31, 1866	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,271,000	5,541,000	5,964,000	5,527,000	22,303,000	5,178,000	5,289,000	5,676,000	5,130,000	21,276,000
Excise	5,144,000	4,520,000	5,471,000	5,535,000	20,670,000	4,865,000	4,332,000	5,110,000	5,481,000	19,788,000
Stamps	2,483,000	2,075,000	2,308,000	2,554,000	9,420,000	2,490,000	2,272,000	2,373,000	2,425,000	9,560,000
Taxes	1,478,000	242,000	1,358,000	389,000	3,468,000	1,407,000	242,000	1,317,000	384,000	3,350,000
Property Tax	1,597,000	633,000	1,314,000	2,156,0 0	5,700,000	2,210,000	815,000	1,451,000	1,914,000	6,390,000
Post Office	1,070,000	1,160,000	1,140,000	1,100,000	4,470,000	970,000	1,145,000	1,130,000	1,005,000	4,250,000
Crown Lands	71,000	71,000	95,000	93,000	330,000	70,000	70,000	90,000	90 000	320,000
Miscellaneous	349,664	*953,098	682,935	1,037,871	*3,073,568	249,520	297,592	866,425	1,354,955	2,878,292
Totals	17,463,664	15,196,098	18,332 935	18,441,871	69,434,568	17,549,520	14,462,592	18,007,435	17,792,955	67,812,292

II.—Increase and Decrease in the periods ended March 31, 1867, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year

	Quarter ended March 31, 1867.				Year ended March 31, 1867.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	388,000	...			1,027,000	...
Excise	54,000	...			882,000	...
Stamps	129,000	...			...	140,000
Taxes	5,000	...			118,000	...
Property Tax	242,000	...			...	690,000
Post Office	95,000	...			220,000	...
Crown Lands	3,000	...			10,000	...
Miscellaneous	...	267,094			*198,216	...
Totals	916,000	267,094			2,432,276	830,000
	£648,906 Net Increase.				£1,602,276 Net Increase.	

* Including New Zealand Bonds, £500,000.

III.—An Account showing the Revenue and other Receipts of the Quarter ended March 31, 1867, the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

	£	£
Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1867, viz.:—		
Great Britain	...	
Ireland	951,740	
		951,740
Income received, as shown in account I.		18,441,871
Amount received in repayment of advances for public works, &c.		272,818
Ditto for new courts of justice		103,000
		19,769,439
Balance, being the deficiency on March 31, 1867, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the dividends and other charges payable in the quarter to June 30, 1867		676,863
		20,446,302

	£	£
Amount applied out of the Income in redemption of Deficiency bills issued in the quarter to March 31, 1867, for the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain on Dec 31, 1866, viz.:—		
Total deficiency	1,835,765	
Deduct—Amount redeemed with sinking fund	96,900	
		1,738,865
Amount applied out of the Income to Supply Services		,939,176
Amount advanced for new courts of justice		140,000
Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended March 31, 1867, viz.—		
Interest of the Permanent Debt	5,548,736	
Terminable Debt	,013,366	
Principal of Exchequer bills	42,500	
Interest of Exchequer bills	42,064	
Interest of deficiency bills	...	
The Civil List	101,535	
Other charges on Consolidated Fund	350,196	
Advances for Public Works, &c	354,735	
Sinking fund	337,723	
		7,791,855
Surplus balance in Ireland beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for the quarter ended March 31, 1867		874,606
		20,446,302

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The *Moniteur* has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 4th inst. The return for the previous week is added :—

DEBTOR.

	April 4, 1867. f c		March 28, 1867 f c
Capital of the bank	182,500,000 0	.....	182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital	7,044,776 2	.....	7,044,776 2
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750 14	.....	22,105,750 14
New reserve	4,000,000 0	.....	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches	1,014,676,075 0	.....	1,001,171,025 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	15,450,323 51	.....	15,239,422 47
Treasury account	13,436,046 6	.....	144,467,291 94
Accounts current at Paris	230,595,049 56	.....	238,688,914 57
Ditto in the provinces	40,438,181 0	.....	32,926,952 0
Dividends payable	1,096,620 75	.....	1,188,268 75
Various discounts	6,158,846 50	.....	5,633,159 42
Re-discounts	1,574,256 34	.....	1,574,256 34
Sundries	11,640,449 62	.....	5,596,367 44
	1,668,716,385 50	.....	1,663,136,194 10

CREDITOR.

	f c		f c
Cash and bullion	781,223,783 38	.....	773,924,843 54
Commercial bills overdue	152,198 28	.....	73,039 74
Ditto discounted in Paris	245,795,627 81	.....	249,226,144 56
Ditto in the branches	273,408 869 0	.....	272,869,978 0
Advances on bullion in Paris	33,244,100 0	.....	34,769,400 0
Ditto in the provinces	9,794,200 0	.....	9,810,200 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris	12,858,800 0	.....	12,924,500 0
Ditto in the provinces	7,137,800 0	.....	7,037,300 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	37,122,000 0	.....	38,785,700 0
Ditto in the provinces	26,011,910 0	.....	26,406,150 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris	771,900 0	.....	779,600 0
Ditto in the provinces	711,250 0	.....	745,450 0
Ditto to the State	60,000,000 0	.....	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve	12,980,750 14	.....	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities	38,011,737 91	.....	36,027,237 91
Securities held	100,000,000 0	.....	100,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank and branches	8,341,205 0	.....	8,338,130 0
Expenses of management	1,097,052 40	.....	1,050,573 85
Sundries	21,162,362 8	.....	19,377,194 36
	1,668,716,385 50	.....	1,663,136,194 10

The Bank return is again deplorable. Since last Thursday, the discounts have declined by 2,894,000f, and the coin and bullion have increased by 7,290,000f.

Political disquietude being increased, everything has fallen on the Bourse; and the downward tendency has been aggravated by the ill-success thus far of the schemes proposed for extricating the Compagnie Immobiliere from its embarrassments. A large decline will be noticed in the Italian: it is owing to reported Ministerial complications in Italy, and to the allegation that a great banker, who is a large holder of Italian stock, is making important sales.

	March 28. f c		April 4. f c
Threes	69 15	.....	68 52½
Fours	...	.....	...
Four-and-a-Half	97 90	.....	97 50
Thirty years' bonds	467 50	.....	466 25
Bank of France	3560 0	.....	3510 0
Credit Foncier	1472 50	.....	1380 0
Credit Mobilier	458 75	.....	411 25
Societe Generale	553 75	.....	550 0
Comptoir d'Escompte	773 75	.....	760 0
Credit Industriel	650 0	.....	625 0
Parisian Gas	1620 0	.....	1550 0
Compagnie Immobiliere	238 75	.....	232 50
Transatlantiques Francais	455 0	.....	427 50
Messageries Imperiales	752 50	.....	745 0
Italian Loan	54 25	.....	52 75
Turkish Five per Cent	30 70	.....	30 0
Mexican Loan, 1864	21½	.....	20½
Ditto of 1865	150 0	.....	137 50
Northern Railway	1180 0	.....	1150 0
Orleans	920 0	.....	910 0
Eastern	547 50	.....	537 50
Mediterranean	926 25	.....	910 0
Western	576 25	.....	570 0
Southern	577 50	.....	563 75
Austrian	411 25	.....	405 0
South Austrian Lombard	415 0	.....	402 50
Saragossa	110 0	.....	103 75
North of Spain	...	.....	...
Meridional of Italy	...	.....	...

The great event of the week is the opening of the Universal Exhibition. This exhibition is the vastest, and will be, when completed, the most varied and brilliant ever seen; but at present it is far, very far, from being completed. No one country has yet finished its installation, not even England, which is in advance of all; and in many there is little more to be found than piles of boxes and heaps of litter. As far as can be judged at present, the exhibition will show that the countries which at London, in 1851, were much behind all others, have made great progress, and that those which were ahead have gone further, but not in the same proportion.

The French Government has to-day formally promulgated, with the sanction of the Emperor, the arrangement which was come to on the 20th November last between England, France, Belgium, and Holland, relative to the minimum quantity of refined sugar to be extracted from raw, in execution of their Convention of 8th November, 1864, for establishing a uniform system of treating sugars in the matter of drawback. This minimum was established after experiments made, and was finally settled at a Conference held at Brussels in September last year. The decree of the French Government promulgating it, enacts that it shall come into force on the 1st May next, provided the execution of the legal formalities in the contracting States can be got through by that time. Although the said minimum has already been given in the ECONOMIST, the repetition of it may be useful :—

Number of the Dutch types of Raw Sugar.	Quantities of Refined in Loaves to be produced per 100 Kilogrammes of Raw.
18, 17, 16, 15	94 kilogrammes
14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9	88 kilogrammes
8, 7	80 kilogrammes
Below 7	67 kilogrammes

The kilogramme is 2.2046 lbs.

Advices from Mexico state that the French authorities have given up to the agents of the Emperor Maximilian the Custom house off Vera Cruz, on condition of his paying over to the French Consul 5,000 piastres per month, or 10,000*l*. Yet there is a treaty by which the Customs were to remain in French hands as security for the payment of the interest on the loans raised in this country for Mexico. The surrender of that security is an additional reason for expecting that the French Government will indemnify the Mexican bondholders.

The report presented by the directors of the Orleans Railways, in the recent meeting of shareholders, stated that the gross receipts in 1866 of the old network were 89,043,000f, and of the new 20,299,000f, and that the expenses of the former were 39,937,000f, and of the latter 13,027,000f. After adding to the receipts the balance of the preceding year, the profits of the coal pits of Aubin and certain other revenues, and after deducting the interest on loans (7,292,694f for the old network, and 5,050,071f for the new), the portion of the receipts of the old lines set apart to the new, and other outgoings, there remained 34,076,163f for distribution among the old shareholders, which is sufficient to give (as already stated) 56f per share, leaving a balance of 476,163f to be carried forward. The report stated, among other things, that in the course of 1866 the stations of Paris, Bordeaux, Nantes, Orleans, and other towns were enlarged; also that some of the embranchments and prolongations which the company has undertaken were completed, and that progress was made with others. It stated, too, that the debentures issued fetched on an average 303f 75c, being 5f more than in 1865; also that the damage to the lines caused by the inundations was only about 800,000f, which can be paid out of the reserve, and that they did not produce material prejudice to traffic. The sum which the Government will have to provide to make up the interest guaranteed on the new lines is 10,555,000f.

The Company of the Salt Works of the East (Anciennes Salines Domaniales de l'Est) has declared a dividend of 100f for 1866. Of this sum 25f have been paid on account, and the rest is to be paid from 15th April.

Subjoined is the market report :—

FLOUR.—At *Paris*, yesterday, superior was firm, at 73f to 74f the sack of 157 kilogs; first marks, 73f; good, 72f; other sorts, 71f; six marks, 72f 75c, current month; May and June, 74f; July and August, 74f 75c. Type Paris, the 101 kilogs, current month, 45f; May and June, 46f.

SUGAR.—The only transactions at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, were the sale of 1,934 casks Havana, expected by Norwegian ship, 30f 50c, No 12 in bond; 20 for delivery, 32f. This week, Porto Cabello, 51f, bonne quatrieme. French West India, 48f; ditto usine, 58f. At *Bordeaux*, last week, some Guadeloupe, at 47f 50c, bonne quatrieme; some usine, 59f 50c and 63f; 1,430 bags Reunion at prices kept secret. This week, Martinique usine, 58f and 62f, and bonne quatrieme, 49f 25c. At *Nantes*, last week, sales were active: 1,749 sacks Reunion, for delivery, 51f 62½c, bonne quatrieme; 1,100, at 51f 50c; 713, same price; 6,006, at 51f. 727 casks French West India, 47f 25c, also bonne quatrieme, and a quantity of Porto Rico, 26f 25c ditto. This week, a cargo of Havana, prices not stated. French West India usine, 58f to 61f. At *Marseilles*, last week, prices had a tendency to fall, in consequence of unfavourable news from the English market. The only transactions were two cargoes Pernambuco, for delivery, 28f, No. 10, floating conditions. No sales this week.

COFFEE.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, 1,100 sacks Port-au-Prince, 76f to 79f the 50 kilogs in bond: 40 at 73f 50c; 350 St Marc, 85f; 100 Cape, 82f 50c; 500 Gonaives, 85f; 1,200 Rio not washed, disposable, 55f to 83f 50c; 1,500 for delivery, 53f to 81f; 267 Rio washed, 81f to 82f 50c; 400 La Guyara non grages, 85f; 37 grages, 95f; some Guadaloupe, for delivery, 146f, duty paid. This week, La Guayra, 84f 50c, and 86f; ditto grage, 106f; Port-au Prince, 75f and 79f; Gonaives, 85f; Santos, for delivery, 54f to 90f.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that advances amounting together to 490,600*l* were made by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to 11 railways in Great Britain between the years 1817 and 1842, the date of the last loan. The advances were made at 5 per cent. interest, in several instances reduced to 4 per cent. All have been repaid except 15,921*l* of the advance to the Plymouth and Dartmoor line, and 4,691*l* of the advance to the Heckbridge and Wentbridge line. The advances made from the public funds to Irish lines have been much more numerous, and have amounted to 2,715,804*l* advanced since 1832. The principal paid off amounts to 1,454,844*l*, leaving 1,260,960*l* unpaid, and 10,042*l* interest in arrear. A large proportion of the loans are not yet due; for instance, sums amounting to 500,000*l* have been advanced between 1849 and 1852 to the Midland Great Western, spread over 45 years, at 3½ per cent.; of the principal, 451,688*l* is yet to be repaid. In 1866 and 1867 loans for one year, amounting together to 123,796*l*, have been made to six Irish lines, at 5 per cent. There have also been other recent loans to Irish lines—one of 21,000*l*, for 20 years, at 4 per cent., in 1865; one of 30,000*l*, for 20 years, at 5 per cent., 1866; and one of 6,000*l* (a "first advance") in 1867, for 20 years, at 5 per cent.

A Parliamentary return gives a statement, in the first place, of the purely agricultural holdings in Ireland, 608,864 in number; 174,989 valued at 4*l* or under, 190,877 over 4*l* and under 10*l*, 123,784 at 10*l* and under 20*l*, 83,259 at 20*l* and under 50*l*, 35,955 at 50*l* or upwards. The return gives, further, the number of tenements in the 798 towns of Ireland—viz., 392 towns with a population under 500 at the Census in 1861, 280 with a population of 500 to 2,000, 82 with 2,000 to 5,000, 26 with 5,000 to 10,000, and 18 with more than 10,000 inhabitants. The number of town tenements is 272,381—viz., 156,978 valued at 4*l* or under, 85,189 at over 4*l* and under 20*l*, 30,219 at 20*l* and upwards.

Annexed are the returns of the circulation of the private and joint stock banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ending the 2nd of March:—

	Feb. 2, 1867.	March 2, 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of England	23085120	22581595	...	503525
Private Banks	2810646	2685416	...	125230
Joint Stock Banks	2328516	2292977	...	35539
Total in England	22224282	27559988	...	664294
Scotland	4405331	4356160	...	49171
Ireland	6186663	6146004	...	40659
United Kingdom	38816276	38062152	...	754124

And, as compared with the month ending the 3rd of March, 1866, the above returns show an increase of 1,424,050*l* in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of 1,478,948*l* in the circulation of the United Kingdom. On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following is the state of the circulation:—The English private banks are below their fixed issue 1,347,200*l*, the English joint stock banks are below their fixed issue 445,663*l*,—total below fixed issue in England 1,792,863*l*; the Scotch banks are above their fixed issue, 1,606,889*l*, the Irish banks are below their fixed issue 208,490*l*. The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending Feb. 27 was 19,225,825*l*, being an increase of 100,408*l* as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 5,690,171*l* when compared with the same period last year.

During the week ending April 3, the imports of the precious metals were — gold, 421,217*l*; silver, 290,973*l*. The exports were — gold, 223,641*l*; silver, 29,761*l*.

The Editor of the ECONOMIST cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 3rd day of April, 1867.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	33,474,265	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	18,474,265
		Silver Bullion	...
	33,474,265		33,474,265

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,110,675
Rest	3,872,238	Other Securities	20,751,596
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	8,619,051	Notes	10,256,885
Other Deposits	17,671,100	Gold and Silver Coin	1,034,673
Seven-day and other Bills	438,390		
	45,153,829		45,153,829

Dated the 4th April 1867. FRANK MAY, Deputy-Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	23,655,770	Securities	34,309,271
Public Deposits	8,619,051	Coin and Bullion	19,408,938
Private Deposits	17,671,100		
	49,945,921		53,818,209

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,872,238*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Circulation	828,041	...
Public Deposits	...	704,505
Other Deposits	501,2[illegible]8	...
Government Securities	...	393
Other Securities	732,607	...
Bullion	...	118,294
Rest	...	9,904
Reserve	...	999,949

The changes in the above return are chiefly the result of the quarterly payments. Notwithstanding that about 308,000*l* was sent into the Bank, during the period embraced in the above return, the supply of bullion shows a diminution of 118,294*l*. The last two Bank returns indicate that the demand for money is much less extensive than at the corresponding quarter in 1866. The increase in private securities during the last two weeks is only 1,874,800*l*, against 2,704,490*l* in the same period last year.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1857:—

At corresponding dates with the present week.	1857.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills	23,280,754	21,528,914	21,857,523	22,776,472	23,655,770
Public deposits	9,019,438	9,818,880	9,331,615	7,692,911	8,619,051
Other deposits	9,419,012	13,348,299	14,172,283	13,351,068	17,671,100
Government securities	11,645,974	11,273,056	11,110,838	10,915,105	13,110,675
Other securities	21,649,787	22,853,455	21,513,431	22,094,787	20,751,596
Reserve of notes & coin	4,281,015	7,263,541	9,002,828	6,919,332	11,291,558
Coin and bullion	9,243,720	13,616,763	13,255,433	14,251,947	19,408,938
Bank rate of discount	6½ p. c.	6 p c.	4 p c.	6 p c.	3 p c.
Price of Consols	93½	91¾	90¼	86⅞	91½
Average price of wheat	54s 8d	40s 2d	38s 11d	44s 11d	60s 11d
Exchange on Paris (shrt)	25 20 30	25 15 25	25 15 22½	25 17½ 27½	25 15 25
— Amsterdam ditto	11 16 17	11 16 16½	11 16½ 17½	11 17 18	11 16½ 17½
— Hamburg (3 months)	13 8½ 8¾	13 7½ 7¾	13 8½ 9	13 9¾ 10	13 8½ 8¾

In 1857, there was great pressure in the money market, accompanied, and partly caused by, a drain of silver to the East, and of gold to the Continent. The Bank reserve had fallen to four millions and a quarter, and fears were entertained (though not at that period realised) that the rate of discount, which had just been raised to 6½ per cent., would be advanced to 7. At Hamburg, the value of money was 8 per cent.

In 1864, the trenches of Duppel had been opened by the Prussians, and the bombardment of the place was being carried on with great vigour. The Prussians had suffered a defeat near Veile. Denmark had officially notified her acceptance of the conference as proposed by England. In America, General Beaureguard had been appointed to the command of the army of the South-West. Admiral Porter's fleet, and Sherman's forces, had left Vicksburg for the Red River. Arrangements had been completed for the issue of the Mexican loan. The demand for discount was active.

In 1865, the maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England was 4 per cent. The market for national securities was rather buoyant, and prices were steadily on the advance. The changes in the Bank return were important, but were chiefly the result of operations incidental to the close of the quarter.

In 1866, notwithstanding that 539,000*l* had been sent into the Bank, the supply of bullion had diminished to the extent of 110,000*l*; but as there was no export demand for gold, the decrease in the supply of bullion was chiefly in connection with the payments of the quarter. For money, there had been a fair demand, at 5⅞ per cent. in the open market.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1857, a deficiency of 12,230,775*l*; in 1864, a deficiency of 9,505,154*l*; in 1865, a deficiency of 7,343,078*l*; and in 1866, a deficiency of 8,743,722*l*. In 1867, there is a deficiency of 3,080,496*l*.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The demand for money, partly in connection with the quarterly payments, and partly owing to the engagements of the fourth, has ruled active. This was more especially the case at the commencement of the week, the demand during the last few days, although moderate, having somewhat declined. The bills which matured on Thursday, were heavy; and rather more than an average, chiefly for small amounts, were returned. The supply of money seeking employment in the discount market is large

and the best descriptions of paper, having various dates to run, are taken at the following quotations :—

30 to 60 days	2¾ 3 per cent.
3 months	2¾ 3 per cent.
4 to 6 months—Bank bills	2¾ 3 per cent.
4 to 6 months—Trade bills	3½ 4 per cent.

The allowances for deposits at the joint stock banks and discount houses is as follows :—

Joint Stock Banks	2 per cent.
Discount houses at call	2 per cent.
Do. with seven days' notice	2¼ per cent.
Do. fourteen days	2¼ per cent.

At the London and Westminster 1 per cent. only on sums below 500*l*.

Bullion.—No bullion operations were recorded at the Bank of England yesterday. To-day, 6,000*l* in bar gold has been withdrawn, and 6,000*l* in coin has been taken out for transmission to Venezuela.

The supply of bullion now held by the Bank of France amounts to 31,248,950*l*, while discounts are only 20,768,100*l*. Money at Paris is difficult of employment, the best paper being discounted, in some instances, at as low a figure as 1¾ per cent. At Frankfort and Hamburg, the quotations for money are very low. Annexed are the rates at the leading continental cities :—

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market Per cent.
Paris	3	2 ¼
Vienna	4	4
Berlin	3	2¾
—	3½ advce	...
Frankfort	2½	1¾ 2
Amsterdam	3	1¾ 2½
Turin	5	...
Brussels	3	2¾
—	3½ advce	...
Madrid	6	...
Hamburg	...	1¼
St Petersburg	7	7 8½

The return of the Bank of France exhibits the following changes when compared with the previous week :—

Increase.	£
Bank notes	540,000
Bullion	293,320
Advances	26,640
Decrease.	**£**
Treasury balance	520,000
Bills discounted not yet due	112,000
Current accounts	64,000

English Government Securities.—During nearly the whole of the week, the market for Government stocks has been greatly depressed. At one period, the negotiations said to be in progress for the cession of the Duchy of Luxembourg to France produced much heaviness, and since the announcement that the King of Holland had relinquished the idea of ceding the Duchy, an unfavourable impression has been created by the despatch of Lord Stanley, respecting the seizure of the Queen Victoria. Consols, for the present account, have been as low as 90⅞, closing this evening at 90⅞ to 91 for the present account, and 91 to 91⅛ for May. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are 89 to 89⅛, and Exchequer bills, 16s to 20s prem.

Indian securities have, on the whole, ruled steady. At one period of the week, however, the market was flat, the 5 per Cent. stock being 109⅜ to 109⅝, but the quotation is now 109½ to 110. The rupee paper is 103¼ to 103¾, and 108¼ to 108¾. India bonds are 45s to 50s prem.

Foreign Stocks.—The market for foreign stocks has been very flat. The despatch of Lord Stanley has produced considerable heaviness in Spanish securities to-day, the Passive stock having declined to 21¼ to 21⅛, and the Certificates to 13½ to 13¾. Mexican stock has ruled heavy, and has been done as low as 16. Italian 5 per Cents., 1861, have experienced a fall of about 1½ since Friday last, and, in most other foreign securities, the tendency of prices is unfavourable. Danubian scrip, on the settlement, has fallen to 3½ to 3½ dis.; and Chilian scrip is quoted as low as 3 to 2 dis. Russian scrip is heavy, at 2 to 2¼ prem.

Annexed are the closing prices of the stocks dealt in to-day: —Brazilian 5 per Cents., 1865, for account, 72 to 73. Chilian 6 per Cents., 1867, 80 to 81; ditto scrip, 30*l* paid, 2¾ to 2¼ dis. Columbian 6 per Cents., 80 to 82. Equador New Consolidated, 12 to 13. Egyptian 7 per Cents., 81 to 82; ditto, second issue, 80½ to 81½; ditto 100*l* bonds, 83 to 84; ditto, 1864, 79 to 80; ditto 100*l* bonds, 80½ to 81½; ditto Government Railway debentures, 80 to 81. Italian 5 per Cents. 1865, for account, 71½ to 72½. Mexican 3 per Cents., for account, 16 to 16½. New Granada, 13 to 13½. Portuguese 3 per Cents., 1856, 40¾ to 41¼. Russian 5 per Cents., 1822, 86½ to 87½; ditto 4½ per Cents., 1850, 87½ to 88½; ditto 3 per Cents., 1859, 53½ to 54½; ditto 5 per Cents., 1862, 87½ to 88½; ditto, 1864, 87½ to 88½; ditto Anglo-Dutch, 85½ to 85¾. Sardinian 5 per Cents., 71 to 73. Spanish 3 per Cents., 31 to 32; ditto Passive, 21¼ to 21¾; ditto Certificates, 13⅛ to 13⅞. Turkish 6 per Cents., 1858, 52 to 54; ditto, 1862, 53 to 55; ditto 5 per Cents., 1865, 28¾ to 29¼. Venezuela 6 per Cents., 1864, 30½ to 31½. Italian 5 per Cents., 1861, 52¼ to 52¾.

The French funds were very flat to-day; and a decline of about one-half per cent. took place in the quotations. The Three per Cents., for money, closed at 68f 30c; and, for account, at 68f 22c.

Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing quotations of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day :—

CONSOLS.

	Money. Lowest.	Money. Highest.	Account. Lowest.	Account. Highest	Exchequer Bills.
Saturday	91¼	91¼	91¼	91⅜	15s pm
Monday	91	91¼	91	91⅛	18s pm
Tuesday	90⅞	91	90⅞	91⅛	16s 20s pm
Wednesday	90⅞	91¼	91	91¼	16s 20s pm
Thursday	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	18s 20s pm
Friday	90⅞	91¼	91	91¼	17s 20s pm

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent. consols, account	91¼ ¼	91⅞ ¼
— — money	91 ¼	90⅞ 1
New 3 per cents.	89½ ⅝	88⅞ 9
3 per cent. reduced	89½ ⅝	88⅞ 9
Exchequer bills	14s 18s	16s 20s pm
— — June	...	16s 20s pm
Bank stock	249 50	249 51
East India stock	217 19	217 19
— 5 per cents	109⅝ 10½	109⅝ ⅝
Danube	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cents	...	54 5
— 4½ per cents	87 9	85 6
Egyptian 7 per cents, 1862	80 2	80 2
— — 1864	80 4	78½ 9½
Mexican 3 per cents	16½ 17	16½ ⅝
Granada 3 per cents	34 5	34 5
Peruvian, 1865	68 72	...
— 1862	65 6	73 4
Portuguese, 1856	40¾ 1½	...
— 3 per cents. 1853	40¾ 1½	40⅞ 1½
Russian 5 per cents, 1822	...	86½ 7½
— — 1862	88 ½	87 8
— Scrip	...	...
Sardinian 5 per cents	72 ½	72 3
Spanish 3 per cents	34 ½	34¼ 5½
— 5 per cent deferred	30 1	31½ ¾
— Passive	21 ½	21⅛ ⅝
— Certificates	13½ ⅝	13½ ⅝
Turkish 6 per cents, 1854	75 7	75 6
— 1858	54 5	52 3
— 1862	55½ ⅝	53½ 4
Turkish 5 per cent., 1865	...	...
Venezuela 6 per cents	23 5	29 4
Italian 5 per cents, 1861	53½ 4	52½ ½
Chili Scrip	...	...

Railway Stocks.—The market has been depressed, and, in some instances, a heavy fall has taken place in the quotations. The prominent feature is a very heavy market for London and Brighton stock. It has transpired that this company is in want of a sum of nearly 2,000,000*l*, and as soon as this fact became known, a heavy decline took place, and business was done at as low a figure as 66½. As compared with Friday last, Caledonian stock shows a fall of 1; Great Western, 1; Lancashire and Yorkshire, ¾; London and Brighton, 4; London and North-Western, ⅜; Metropolitan, 2; Midland, 1¼; and South Eastern, ¼.

Indian Railways.—About an average business has been done. Prices exhibit but little change from last week.

Subjoined is the usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares last Friday and this day :—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	78 80	77 9
Caledonian	105 7	107½ 8½
Great Eastern	27½ ¾	27½ ¾
Great Northern	113 15	113 14
— A Stock	120½ 1	120½ 1½
Great Western	41½ ½	40½ ½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	123½ ¾	122⅝ ¾
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	71 3	67 9
London, Chatham, and Dover	16⅞ ⅞	16 17
London and North-Western	115½ 7	115½ 16
London and South-Western	77 9	77 8
Metropolitan	117 ½	115½ ⅝
Midland	113 ¼	111½ 12½
North British	33 4	33 ½
North-Eastern—Berwick	100 1	101½ 2½
— York	91½ 2½	92½ 3½
North Staffordshire	70 2	69 71
Oxford, West Midland	23 5	24 7
South-Eastern	67 ½	66½ 7½
South Wales	...	...
British Possessions.		
Bombay and Baroda	161 2	161 2
East Indian guar 5 per cent.	107½ 8½	107½ 8½
Grand Trunk of Canada	19 ½	18½ 9½
Great Indian Peninsula g 5 pc.	107½ 8½	107½ 8½
Great Western of Canada	13½ ½	13½ ½
Madras guar 5 per cent	101 2	101 2
Scinde guar 5 per cent	98 100	98 100
— Delhi shares guar 5 p c	99 100	99 100

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Foreign Shares.		
Bahia and San Francisco	13 ½	13½ 14½
Dutch Rhenish	2 3 pm	2 3 pm
Eastern of France	21 2	21 2
Great Luxembourg	9⅞ 10⅞	9⅞ ½
Northern of France	46½ 7½	45½ 6½
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	36 7	35½ 6½
Paris and Orleans	36 7	35½ 6
Sambre and Meuse	6⅞ 7	6½ ⅞
S. Austrian & Lomb.-Venetian	16⅞ ⅞	15⅞ 16½
Recife and San Francisco	9 10	9½ 10½
Western & N.-Wstrn of France	22½ 3½	22 3

Miscellaneous Shares.—Atlantic Telegraph shares have been in request, and have considerably improved in value. Business in Anglo-American Telegraph shares has been done as high as 17¼ to 17⅜, closing at 17 to 17⅛. General Credit and Discount Company's shares have been firmer, and have marked 3⅛ to 2⅞ dis., but closed flatly to-day at 3⅜ to 3⅛ dis.

The rates of foreign exchange are mostly less favourable to this country.

Bullion.—The following is the weekly circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Langley, on the transactions in bullion during the week, and in Indian rupee paper:—

Gold.—As anticipated in our last circular, gold has continued to flow into the Bank, that establishment having received 308,000*l* during the week. The exports have been chiefly in sovereigns, there being yet but little demand for the continent. The Shannon has brought 11,000*l* from the Brazils; the La Plata has brought 48,000*l* from the West Indies; the Tanjore has brought 3,000*l* from Alexandria; the City of Baltimore has brought 3,000*l* from New York,—total, 65,000*l*. The Tasmania has taken 41,270*l* to the West Indies; the Allemania, 22,000*l* to New York; and the Pera, 17,820*l* to Bombay.

Silver.—The demand for India has continued during the week, and prices have risen to 61⅛d to 61¼d per oz standard for fine bars, and 61⅜d to 61½d for Dore; transactions have taken place for the next mail of the 12th instant at these rates for shipment from Southampton, and at 61¼d to 61½d for shipment via Marseilles. The exchange from Bombay is reported as firm with an upward tendency, and the demand for bars for that Presidency will, therefore, probably continue for the present. The Pera has taken 199,400*l* to Bombay, and 6,000*l* to China; and the La Plata has brought only about 40,000*l* in silver bars from the West Indies.

Mexican Dollars.—The La Plata has brought about 160,000*l* in this coin, and the price will improve to 59½d to 59⅝d, in proportion to bar silver, unless there should be a demand for China, in which case the rise will be greater. The Pera has taken 15,800*l* to China.

Exchange.—Owing to a considerable rise in the quotations of exchange in Bombay, an advance has taken place in rates on this side; quotations being for Banks' drafts at 60 days' sight on Bombay 2s 0⅛d, and on Calcutta and Madras 2s per rupee. The Council bills were disposed of yesterday at higher rates, applications on Calcutta and Madras at 1s 11⅞d receiving 61 per cent., and on Bombay at 2s 31 per cent., being a rise of 2 per cent. The minimum price was raised from 1s 11d as all three Presidencies to 1s 11½d on Bengal and Madras, and to 2s on Bombay.

India Government Loan Notes.—The prices are for the 5½ per Cents., 108¼ to 108¾; for the 5 per Cents., 103¼ to 103¾; and for the 4 per Cents., 85¼ to 85¾, being for the first named, higher, and for the others, lower, than our quotations of last week.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std; do., fine, 77s 9d per oz std, last price; ditto refinable, 77s 10½d per oz std; Spanish doubloons, 75s to 76s per oz; South American doubloons 74s per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 2½d per oz. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 1½d to 5s 1¾d per oz std; ditto, containing 5 grains of gold, 5s 1⅞d per oz std; fine cake silver, 5s 5¾d per oz; Mexican dollars, 4s 11½d to 4s 11⅝d per oz. Quicksilver, 6*l* 17s per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

The fortnightly biddings for bills on India took place at the Bank of England on Wednesday. The result showed that the demand for remittance to the East had considerably increased. The minimum was fixed at 1s 11½d on Calcutta and Madras, and 2s on Bombay. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s 11⅞d will receive 61 per cent., and on Bombay at 2s about 31 per cent.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs F. Goodyear and Co., warehousemen, Old Change, St Paul's Churchyard, was held on Tuesday. The statement of accounts presented by Messrs Ladbury, Collinson, and Viney, showed liabilities amounting to 202,169*l*, and assets to 60,647*l*. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed; but the creditors eventually agreed to accept a composition of 5s 6d in the £, payable in four instalments, extending over a period of twelve months.

Vice-Chancellor Wood has appointed Mr Cape (Cape and Harris) liquidator (with Mr Dixon) of the United Merthyr Collieries Company, Limited.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about at par, and the short exchange on London is 25f 17½c per 1*l* sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is at about the same price in Paris and London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight was, on the 30th March, about 109 per cent. At this rate, there is no profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
3 per Cent. Consols	91½ ½	91 ½	90⅞ ⅞	91½ 90½	90⅞ 1	91½
Do. for account Apr. 10	...	91½ 1	90⅞ ⅞	91½ 1	90⅞ 1	91 ½
3 per Cent. Reduced	89½ ½ xd	89½ ½ xd	88⅞ xd	89⅞ ½ xd	89 8⅞ xd	89 8⅞ xd
New 3 per Cent.	89½ ½ xd	89½ ½ xd	89 ½ xd	89½ xd	89⅞ xd	89 8⅞ xd
New 3½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	97	...	...	...	...	...
New 2½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annuities, Jan. 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. April 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1909	...	...	...	...	19⅞	19⅞ 9-16
Exchequer Bills, 1,000*l* 3d & 4 p c	...	...	...	16s 20sp	18s p	...
Ditto 500*l*	—	...	...	16s 20sp	...	17s p
Ditto 100*l* & 200*l*	—	...	...	16s 20sp	20s p	20s p
Bank Stock, 6½ pr ct last hf-yr	...	...	...	...	231 xd	...
Do. for account Apr. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Government Securities.						
India Stock, 10½ p c April 1874	219	...	...	217 19	217	219
Do. for account Apr. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1830	109⅞ ⅝	110	109⅞ ⅞	109⅞ ½	109⅞ ½	109⅞ ⅝
Do 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888	...	98⅞ ½ xd	...	98 xd	...	...
Do. do. Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent.	85½	...	...	85½	85½	...
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	103⅞	...	103½	103⅞ ½	103⅞ ⅞	...
Do. do. 5½ pr Cent. May 1879	108½	...	109 8½	...	108½	...
Do. Debent. 5 p c Aug. 1873	103⅞	103⅞	...	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 5 per Cent. 1,000*l*	48s 49sp	45s 52sp	...	50s p	52s p	50s p
Do. Do. under 1,000*l*	48s p	50s p	52s 47sp	52s p	52s p	49s p

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Argentine Republic 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian Bonds 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian 5 per cent	...	98 xd	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1852, 1858, and 1860	...	...	66½	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1863	...	64 xd	...	68½ xd	68½ xd	...
Do. 5 per cent 1865	...	72½ ½	72½ ⅞	73 2½	72⅞ ½	72⅞
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	73	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1 per cent (Deferred 3 per cent)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	70	...
Do. 6 per cent. A	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent. B	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent. 1867	...	81½	...	81½	...	80⅞ 1
Do. Scrip, 30*l* paid	27½	27⅞	27½ ⅞	...	27⅞ ⅞	27½
Colombian 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	80 xd
Danish 3 per cent 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 4 per cent 1850 and 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent Governmnt Deben. 1855-8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent Governmnt Deben. 1862-72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent Governmnt Deben. 1872-77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danubian Principalities, 7 per cent.	63½ 3	...	63 ½	62	62½	...
Equador New Consolidated 1 per cent	...	...	...	12½ ½	...	12½ ½
Do. Provincial Land Warrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian 7 per cent	...	80½	...	...	81	81½
Do. Second Issue	32½	...	31 ⅞	...	31	31 2
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	...	83½	83	83½ 2½
Do. 1864, 7 per cent	...	80½ xd	80½ xd	80½ xd	79⅞ xd	80 xd
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	81½ xd	80½ xd	80½ xd	81½ xd	81½ xd
Do. Government Railway Debentures 7 pc	31½	32	31½	31½ ½	31 1	30½
Greek 5 p c 1824-25, ex Coup. orig. attachd.	...	...	...	14½	14½	...
Do. Coupons	...	5½	...	...	...	...
Italian 5 per cent 1865	74⅞	72½ xd	72 xd	72½ xd	72½ xd	72½ xd
Do. 5 per cent (Maremmans Railway)	...	...	...	...	58½	...
Mexican 3 per cent	...	16½	16½	16½ ½	16⅞	16½ ½
Do. 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent. Anglo-French	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montevideian European 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorish (Imperial) 5 per cent	95 4	...	...	...	99⅞	...
New Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	13½
3 per cent ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Land Warrants (Hectares)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian 5 per cent 1865	66 ½	67 ½	67 ⅞	67½ ½	67½ ⅞	67½
Do. 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent (Uribarren)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1862	...	73½	...	73½	73 4	...
Portuguese 3 per cent 1853	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1856, 57, 59, 60, 62, and 63	...	41⅞	41 ⅞	41½	41 ½	40⅞
Russian 5 per cent in £ Sterling	...	97½	...	97⅞ xd	...	96½ xd
Do. 4½ per cent 1850	...	...	88½ ½	88	...	88 ⅞
Do. 4½ per cent 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1859	54½	...	54½	...	...	54½
Do. 5 per cent 1862	88 ½	88⅞ ½	88⅞ 8	88½	88½ 8	87½ 8
Do. 5 per cent 1864	91½	...	88½ xd	88½ xd	88½ xd	88½ xd
Do. 5 per cent Anglo-Dutch 1866	88½ ½	86 xd	86½ xd	86 xd	85⅞ xd	86 xd
Do. do, 45*l* paid	...	...	47⅞	47⅞	47½	...
Sardinian 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	73
Spanish 3 per cent	34⅞	...	35 ½	...	34⅞	...
Do. 3 per cent Deferred	31½	31½	...	...	...	31½
Do. Passive	21½ ½	22½ 2	21½ ⅞	21⅞	21½	21½ ⅞
Do. Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	13½ 14	14⅞ ½	...	14	14 ½	13½
Swedish 4½ per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish 6 per cent. 1854	76	...	76½ 5½	76½	76½	...
Do. 6 per cent 1858	...	...	54½ xd	53½ xd	54½ xd	53½ 2½
Do. do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	57½
Do. 6 per cent 1862	55 ½	...	55½	54½ ⅞	55½	54 ½
Do. 100*l* Bonds	55½ 6	55⅞	55½ ⅞	55 ½	...	55½ 4½
Do. 6 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1865	22⅞	22⅞	22½ ½	22½ ½	18⅞ ⅞	22⅞ 9½
Do. 6 per cent 1866	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent Guaranteed	...	99½ ½	...	100	98½	...
Venezuela 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1864	31⅞	...	30½ xd	31⅞ 1	31½	30⅞
Do. 1½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent. Ex. 10 florins	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Ex. 12 Guil.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian 5 per cent. 1861, Ex. 25 francs	...	...	53½ ½	53 ½	53 ½	53½ ½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
			£	£ s d	
60000	...	Agra, Limited (B)	10	...	...
10000	5l per cent	Albion	50	15 0 0	7½ 8½
40000	4l per cent	Alliance Limited	100	25 0 0	15
100000	5l per cent	Anglo-Austrian	20	6 0 0	7½ ⅞
40000	...	Anglo-Egyptian Limited ...	50	20 0 0	...
10000	...	Anglo-Italian Limited	20	15 0 0	8 9
30000	14l pr cent	Australasia	40	40 0 0	62 4
12500	6 per cent	Bank of British Columbia ...	20	20 0 0	11 13
9600	6 per cent	Ditto New issued at 2l pm ...	20	5 0 0	1
10000	18l pr cent	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	35 7
25000	4 per cent	Bank of Otago Limited	20	10 0 0	5½ 6½
25000	10l pr cent	Bank of Victoria, Australia ...	50	25 0 0	37 9
50000	17l pr cent	Bank of New Zealand	10	10 0 0	19
20000	6l per cent	British and Californian Limited...	50	7 10 0	5 6
20000	6l per cent	British North American	50	50 0 0	49 51
40000	5l per cent	Chartered Bank, India, Australia, and China	20	20 0 0	16¾
30000	10l pr cent	Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China	25	15 0 0	31 3
50000	10l pr cent	City...	20	10 0 0	12½ ¼
30000	12l pr cent	Colonial	100	25 0 0	35 7
40000	6l per cent	Commercial Bank of Canada ...	20.11s	20 11 0	...
120000	5 per cent	Consolidated Bank Limited ...	10	4 0 0	4¼
80000	5 per cent	Do New	10	2 0 0	3½ ¼
15000	7l per cent	Delhi and London Bank, Limited	50	25 0 0	...
20000	5l per cent	East London Limited	50	5 0 0	2½ 3½
40000	4 per cent	Eastern Exchange, Limited ...	20	5 0 0	2½ 3½
80000	8l per cent	English and American, Limited..	30	10 0 0	5 7
55000	8 per cent	English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, L	20	10 0 0	8¾ 9
80000	7l per cent	English, Scottish, & Australian Chartered	20	20 0 0	16 17
20000	...	English and Swedish Limited ...	50	25 0 0	14½ 15½
22500	8l per cent	Imperial, Limited...	100	20 0 0	22
202500	10l pr cent	Imperial Ottoman...	20	10 0 0	8⅝
6000	6l per cent	Ionian	25	25 0 0	22 4
5000	6l per cent	Ditto New	25	5 0 0	2 3
100000	6l per cent	Land Mortgage Bank of India Lim.	20	4 0 0	2 ½
500000	5 per cent	Do 5 p c Deben. 1864, for 20 yrs	100	100 0 0	80 3
20000	10l pr cent	London Bank of Mexico & South America, Limited	50	20 0 0	9 11
15000	7 per cent	London and Brazilian Limited...	100	45 0 0	26 8
22000	7 per cent	Do New	20	7 10 0	4 5
5000	15 per cent	London and River Plate, Limited	100	40 0 0	43 5
20000	15 per cent	Ditto New, issued at 1½ pm ...	25	10 0 0	10½ 11½
20000	15 per cent	Ditto New do	25	10 0 0	11
50000	8l per cent	London Chrtd Bank of Austral.	20	20 0 0	22½
37500	28 pr cent	London and County	50	20 0 0	56 8
72800	25l pr cent	London Joint Stock	50	15 0 0	41 2
25000	4 per cent	London and South African ...	20	20 0 0	11½ 12½
10000	6l per cent	London and South Western Lim.	100	20 0 0	18 19
4000	7l per cent	London and Venezuela Limited..	50	12 10 0	1 2½
80000	32l pr cent	London and Westminster ...	100	20 0 0	92½ ⅞
10000	5l per cent	Merchant Bank Limited	100	25 0 0	15½ 16½
5000	6l per cent	Ditto New	100	20 0 0	9 11
55000	...	Mercantile and Exchange Limtd	50	12 10 0	3½ 5½
20000	4l per cent	Metropolitan Limited	10	10 0 0	7½ 8½
8040	6l per cent	Midland Bank Limited	100	20 0 0	18½ 19½
100000	10l pr cent	National of Australasia	5	4 0 0	5 6
20000	10l pr cent	National of Liverpool Limited ...	100	15 0 0	18½ 24½
10000	22l pr cent	National Provincial of England	100	42 0 0	134½
55000	22l pr cent	Ditto 2nd and 3rd issue ...	20	12 0 0	39½
50000	13l 6s 8d pc	National	50	30 0 0	62 4
50000	18 per cent	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	45 6
34000	6 per cent	North Western	20	7 10 0	7 9
60000	12l per cent	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	25	25 0 0	40 2
22750	7½ per cent	Provincial Banking Corpor. Lim.	50	10 0 0	4
20000	40l pr cent	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	83 5
4000	20l pr cent	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
20000	10l pr cent	South Australia	25	25 0 0	26 8
17655	4l per cent	Standard Bank of British South Africa Limited	100	25 0 0	13 14
6158	4l per cent	Ditto New	100	10 0 0	4 6
50000	17 pr cent	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	46 8
10000	8½ pr cent	Union of Ireland Limited ...	100	22 0 0	12 14
80000	2½ pr cent	Union of London	50	15 0 0	45 ½

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hl-year.	Name.	Paid.	Price.
£			£	
50000	3 pr ct.	British Columbia, 6 per cent., Dec. 31, 1873	100	...
100000	3 pr ct.	Do. do. do. 1895	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Canada Government 6 per cent. Jan. & July, 1877-84	100	56
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.....	100	95
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. March and Sept.....	100	95
2214800	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Jan. and July	100	85
885800	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock	100	85
200000	3 pr ct.	Cape of Good Hope, 6 per cent. Dec. 1873	100	104
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. Apr & Oct. 1880-1900	100	106
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. do 1880-90	100	107
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. Jan. & July, 1890-1	100	106
2240000	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 pr ct. 15 April & 15 Oct. 1900	100	93½
100000	3 pr ct.	Ceylon November, 1868, 6 per cent.....	100	103
250000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1878, do.	100	106
100000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1872, do.	100	106
84000	2½ pr ct.	Madras Irrigation and Canal, guaranteed 5 per cent	29	19½
200000	3 pr ct.	Mauritius, 6 per cent. 1873, Jan. and July	100	104
200000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1875, do.	100	116
200000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1882, May 15 and Nov. 15 ...	100	108
200000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1895, Feb. and Aug.	100	105
1185500	3 pr ct.	Natal Government 6 per cent	100	99
166000	3 pr ct.	New Brunswick Government, 6 per cent. Jan. & July	100	97
1125800	2½ pr ct.	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1871-6, Jan & July	100	95½
267180	2½ pr ct.	Do. do. 5 per cent., 1888-93, Jan & July	100	87
100000	3 pr ct.	New Zealand, 6 per cent.....	100	101½
1000000	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent.....	100	86
500000	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. 1891, March and Sept. ...	100	99½
100000	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. 1891, June and Dec.	100	101½
250000	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. 1892	100	...
100000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia Government, 6 per cent. Sterling 1875...	100	28
1862000	3 pr ct.	Queensland Government 6 per cent. Jan. and July..	100	91½
7816000	6 pr ct.	S. Australian Gov. 6 per cent 1868-69, Jan. and July	100	...
...	6 pr ct.	Do do. 1878 and upwards, Jan & July	100	106
550000	6 pr ct.	Victoria Government 6 per cent. Jan. and July.....	100	...
800000	6 pr ct.	Do. 1891, 6 per cent. Jan. & July	100	106½
700000	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. April and Oct. ...	100	100½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
			£	£ s d	
25000	7 per cent	Albert Medical Life & Family End.	20	3 0 0	...
50000	7l 14s 6dpc	Alliance British and Foreign ...	100	11 0 0	16½
100000	6 per cent	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	24½
24000	11½ pr cent	Atlas	50	5 15 0	9½
30000	6 per cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	...
50000	10 per cent	British & Foreign Marine Limited.	20	2 0 0	...
20000	9 per cent	Church of England	50	2 0 0	...
5000	5 per cent	Clerical, Medical, & General Life...	100	10 0 0	...
50000	...	Commercial Union	50	5 0 0	3½
4000	40 pc & bs	County	100	15 0 0	...
6160	4½ per cent	Crown...	50	30 11 0	...
40000	5 per cent	Eagle	50	5 0 0	...
100000	5 per cent	Empire Marine Limited	10	2 0 0	...
10000	7l 2s 6d pc	Equity and Law	100	6 0 0	...
20000	7l 2s 6d pc	English and Scottish Law Life	50	2 10 0	...
10000	10 pr cent	English and Scottish Marine Lim...	100	8 0 0	...
10000	6 per cent	General	100	5 0 0	...
5000	5 per cent	Gresham Life	20	5 0 0	...
20000	5 per cent	Guardian	100	50 0 0	44½
2000	5 per cent	Hercules Fire, Life, and Marine ...	10	10 0 0	...
23000	5 per cent	Ditto	10	2 0 0	...
20000	5 per cent	Home & Colonial Assurance, Lim.	50	5 0 0	1½
2468	42 per cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	310
7500	8½ per cent	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	...
12453	30 per cent	Indemnity Marine	100	50 0 0	...
50000	10 per cent	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	...
10000	4½ per cent	Law Life	100	83 17 6	...
10,000	10 per cent	Lancashire	20	2 0 0	...
20000	2½ per cent	Legal and General Life	50	5 0 0	...
49626	6 per cent	Lpool & London & Globe (15 Anns)..	...	...	20½
87504	20 per cent	Liverpool and London Fire & Life	20	2 0 0	6½
35862	20 per cent	London	25	12 10 0	...
20000	...	London & Caledonian Marine Lim.	25	5 0 0	...
40000	6 per cent	London and Lancashire Fire ...	25	2 10 0	...
10000	5 per cent	London and Lancashire Life ...	10	1 0 0	...
20000	4½ per cent	London and Provincial Law ...	10	4 17 8	...
50000	10 per cent	London and Provincial Marine ...	20	2 0 0	...
20000	...	London and Southwark	50	5 0 0	...
10000	44½ pr cent	Marine	100	18 0 0	...
49410	5 per cent	Maritime (Limited)...	10	2 0 0	...
40000	10 p c & bs	North British and Mercantile ...	50	6 5 0	...
40000	50 per cent	Ocean Marine	25	5 0 0	19½
40000	...	Oriental and General Marine ...	25	2 10 0	...
...	2 per share	Pelican	...	32 0 0	...
...	3 per share	Phœnix	...	...	...
2500	12½ pr cent	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	...
250000	75 per cent	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	...
640220	20 per cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All	302
100000	11½ pr cent	Royal Insurance	20	3 0 0	...
1500	68½ pr cent	Union	200	20 0 0	...
...	6½ per cent	Sun Fire	...	All	...
4000	...	Do. Life	...	All	...
100000	20 per cent	Thames and Mersey Marine Lim...	20	2 5 0	...
41200	5 per cent	Union Marine Limited	50	5 0 0	...
5000	10 per cent	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	...
50000	2½ per cent	Universal Marine Limited... ...	20	5 0 0	2½

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The annexed quotations—4s 6d to the dollar—are taken from Mr E. F. Satterthwaite's circular issued on Wednesday last:—

	Bid.	Asked.
Bonds and Shares having Interest and Dividends payable in America.		
United States 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1874	...	...
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1881...	...	...
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, (5.20's) 1882	74½	75
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1885	73½	73¾
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds	...	...
Ditto Five per Cent. Stock	...	...
Virginia Six per Cent. Bonds	45	45½
Atlantic and Great Western (Ohio Section), First Mortgage, 1876 ...	37	39
Detroit and Milwaukee, Seven per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1785	48	50
Erie, 7 per cent., First Mortgage, 1867	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Second Mortgage, 1879	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Third Mortgage, 1883	67	69
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fourth Mortgage, 1880	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fifth Mortgage, 1888	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Preferred Stock	...	...
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	38¾	39½
Illinois Central, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Construction, 1875 ...	73	75
Ditto, 100 dollar shares, all paid	78½	79
Ditto, ditto, paid up in full	...	...
Ditto, Cancelled Bond Scrip 5 dollars each	...	...
Joliet and Northern Indiana 8 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1874, guaranteed by Michigan Central...	...	...
Michigan Central, 8 per cent., convertible, 1869, 1st Mortgage ...	...	...
Ditto, sinking fund, 1862, 1st Mortgage	...	...
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	...	...
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, 1885	...	...
New York Central, 7 per cent. Bonds, 1884	...	...
Ditto 6 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1883	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1876	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, convertible to 1869	...	...
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	...	...
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1880	...	...

Bonds having Principal and Interest, payable in London, at fixed rate of Exchange.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic & Gt Western (New York Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 p.c. 1879	55	60
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1877 ...	55	60
Ditto, (New York Section) Second Mortgage, 1881...	50	55
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), Second Mortgage, 1883	50	55
Quotations calculated and Bonds redeemed at 4s 6d per dollar; Interest payable at 4s per dollar.		
Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1891	65	67
Quotations calculated at 4s 6d p dol; Interest payable at 4s p dol.		
Illinois Central, 1st Mortgage, 6 per cent., Construction	85	90
Quotations on this issue calculated and Principal and Interest payable at 4s 2d per dollar.		

Bond issued in Sterling, and having both Principal and Interest payable in London in Sterling.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia Five per Cent.	53	55
Maryland Five per Cent.	80	82
Alabama, 2nd Mortgage, 1872	105	106
Pennsylvania, 6 per Cent., 2nd Mortgage, 1875...	88	90 xd
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent ...	22½	23
Atlantic and Great Western Certificates of Debenture. 8 per cent...	31	32

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s.	d.	Price per share £	s.	d.
			£						
60000	20 per cent	Anglo-American Telegraph, Lim.	10	10	0	0	16	17	6
20000	...	Anglo-Mexican Mint	10	10	0	0	16		
462500	...	Atlantic Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	37½	41	
600000	...	Do 6 per cent.	Stock	100	0	0	79½	82	
20000	2½ per cent	Australian Agricultural	25	20	10	0	17	19	
40000	10 per cent	Austral. Mort. Land & Finan (Lim)	25	5	0	0	5	½	
10000	10 per cent	Bangmarah Tea Estates, Limited	10	6	0	0	2		
47000	8 per cent	Berlin Water Works (Limited)	10	10	0	0	12		
12000	8 per cent	Do New	10	4	0	0	5	½	
17000	32 p r share	Bolckow Vaughan, Limited	100	22	10	0	...		
40000	5 per cent	Bombay Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	4½		
10000	5 per cent	Ditto new	5	3	0	0	2	½	
6000	15s pr shre	British American Land	50	44	0	0	20	5	
5181700	6 per cent	Brit. & I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	91	4	
12500	...	British Indian Tea (Limited)	20	18	0	0	...		
50000	...	British Ship Owners	20	7	10	0	3	4	
6915	12 pr cent	Canada Company	52½	32	10	0	69	71	
50000	...	Canadian Loan and Invest. (Lim.)	10	2	10	0	½	1½	
25000	10 per cent	Ceylon Company	20	10	0	0	9		
12500	10 per cent	Ditto A shares	20	5	0	0	4	5	
27000	...	China Stm Ship & Labuan Coal, L.	20	12	0	0	1		
25000	10 per cent	City Discount, Limited	10	3	0	0	1½	2	
20000	7 per cent	City of London Real Property (Lim)	25	8	0	0	5	½	
20000	7 per cent	City of Milan Improvements (Lim)	30	15	0	0	7	9	
	7 per cent	Ditto	30	30	0	0	...		
35000	7 per cent	City of Moscow Gas, Limited	25	25	0	0	16	17	
20000	5 per cent	City Offices (Limited)	50	20	0	0	5	6	
40000	15 per cent	Company of African Merchts (Lim)	10	3	0	0	2½	3	
17500	8 per cent	Continental Union Gas (Limited)	20	5	0	0	9	11	
2500	8 per cent	Ditto	20	20	0	0	...		
12000	...	Copper Miners of England, pf 7½ pc	25	25	0	0	8	13	
200000	...	Credit Foncier of England, Limited	10	9	0	0	2¾		
10000	7½ per cent	Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim.)	50	10	0	0	6	7	
1009675	2½ per cent	Crystal Palace	Stock	100	0	0	25	7	
160895	7 per cent	Ditto Preference	Stock	100	0	0	100	4	
337000	6 per cent	Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debentures	Stock	100	0	0	105	8	
12500	7 per cent	Darjeeling, Limited	25	17	0	0	11	13	
16000	7½ per cent	Discount Corporation (Limited)	100	20	0	0	...		
18000	10 per cent	Eastern Assam Tea, Limited	10	5	10	0	½		
20000	...	E. Indian Land Credit & Finance (L)	50	10	0	0	2½	3½	
50000	...	East India Irrigation and Canal	20	16	10	0	13		
25000	9½ per cent	Ebbw Vale	50	25	0	0	9¾	¾	
112812	...	Egypta Commercial & Trad. (Lim)	20	7	0	0	3	½	
986675	10 per cent	Electric Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	133	36	
70000	2 per cent	English and Australian Copper	3	2	10	0	¾	½	
20000	10 per cent	English and Foreign Credit	50	7	10	0	3	4½	
25000	10 per cent	Fairbairn Engineering	10	5	0	0	3½	4½	
20000	15s 6d p sh	Fore Street Warehouse (Limited)	20	12	0	0	12¾	½	
10000	6 per cent	Gellivara (Limited)	50	20	0	0	...		
200000	...	General Credit & Discount, Limited	10	7	10	0	4½	¾	
30000	10 per cent	General Steam Navigation	15	14	0	0	26	8	
5000	...	Hong Kong and China Gas	10	10	0	0	8	10	
100000	4 per cent	Hudson's Bay	20	20	0	0	16½	¾	
9000	10 per cent	Imperial Land Co. of Marseilles (L)	20	11	10	0	1		
50000	6 per cent	Indian Carrying (Limited)	2	1	15	0	½	1	
150000	...	International Financial Society (Lim)	20	5	0	0	2¾	¼	
300000	6 per cent	International Land Credit (Lim)	20	6	0	0	3	4	
30000	5 per cent	Italian Land	50	5	0	0	3½	¾	
58000	...	Italian Irrigation, Canal Cavour)	20	20	0	0	6	7	
1000000	...	Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, issued 90	100	100	0	0	48	53	
20000	...	Land Securities (Limited)	50	5	0	0	1½	2½	
20000	...	London African Trading	25	15	0	0	3	5	
50000	...	London County Land & Building (L)	10	2	0	0	¾	1½	
12000	...	London District Telegraph (Lim)	5	5	0	0	1	½	
40000	...	London Financial Association (Lim)	50	25	0	0	6		
148525	7½ per cent	London General Omnibus (Limited)	4	4	0	0	3		
5000	...	London and Glasgow Engineering Iron Ship, Limited	50	25	0	0	3	6	
30000	...	Marine Investment (Limited)	5	2	10	0	...		
12500	10 per cent	Mauritius Land, Credit, & Agency Lm	20	2	0	0	¾	1½	
12000	3 per cent	Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Lim)	10	10	0	0	1½	2½	
10000	10 per cent	Merchant Shipping (Limited)	50	25	0	0	18½	19½	
500000	6 per cent	Millwall Freehold Land & Docks, L	Stock	100	0	0	30	40	
40000	6 per cent	Millwall Iron Works	50	7	10	0	...		
22500	...	Natal Land & Colonisatn Co. (Lim.)	10	5	0	0	½		
120000	20 per cent	National Discount Co. (Limited)	25	5	0	0	12½	13	
40000	20 per cent	Do New, iss at 5 pm, 1½ to be pd	25	5	0	0	7½	8	
20000	...	National Steam Navigation (Lim)	100	30	0	0	12	14	
6000	...	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	20	5	0	0	4	5	
6500	...	Ditto New	20	5	0	0	...		
25000	7½ per cent	New Consolidated Discount (Lim)	10	3	0	0	2	1¾	
51000	...	New Quebrada Land, Rail., & Min, L	5	3	10	0	¾	1	
20000	10 per cent	New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, Limited	25	2	10	0	2	½	
20000	10 per cent	New Zealand Trust and Loan (Lim)	25	5	0	0	5¼	½	
15000	...	Northern Assam Tea, Limited	10	3	10	0	½		
1871785	...	North British Australasian (Lim.)	100	100	0	0	42	7	
25000	10 per cent	Nowgong Tea, Limited	10	4	0	0	...		
30000	5½ per cent	Oriental Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	5¼	½	
30000	5½ per cent	Ditto New	5	1	0	0	1	½	
40000	...	Oriental Inland Steam (Limited)	10	10	0	0	...		
25000	8 per cent	Otago and Southland Investment	10	2	0	0	1½	¾	
10000	...	Ottoman Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	1½	2½	
37800	...	Panama, N. Zeald, & Aust. R. Mail (L.)	10	10	0	0	6½	7½	
11800	...	Ditto ditto	5	5	0	0	3½	¾	
600000	2½ per cent	Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.)	Stock	100	0	0	35	5	
30000	11 per cent	Peninsula and Oriental Steam	50	50	0	0	59		
20000	11 per cent	Ditto New	50	50	0	0	58	60	
10000	...	Rhymney Iron	50	50	0	0	26	5	
10000	...	Ditto New	15	15	0	0	6½	7½	
34000	7 per cent	Rio de Janeiro City Improvmts (Lim)	25	25	0	0	20		
30,000	10 per cent	Rio de Janeiro Gas, Limited	20	20	0	0	21½	2½	
15000	16¾ pr cent	Royal Mail Steam	100	60	0	0	99		
300000	10 per cent	Scottish Australian Investmt (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	120	25	
40000	...	Smith, Knight, and Co. (Limited)	50	20	0	0	...		
80000	5 per cent	Societe Financiere d'Egypt (Lim)	20	10	0	0	3	4	
20000	5 per cent	S. African Mortgage & Invest. (Lim.)	50	6	0	0	½	1½	
142000	8 per cent	South Australian Land	25	25	0	0	3¾	4	
2040000	6 per cent	Submarine Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	90	70	
75000	6 per cent	Ditto Scrip	1	1	0	0	½	¾	
10000	10 pr cent	Telegraph Construc. & Mainte. (Lim)	20	20	0	0	...		
27282	10 pr cent	Ditto	20	15	0	0	12½	13½	
50000	10 per cent	Trust & Agency of Australasia (Lim)	10	1	0	0	1½	¾	
50000	7 per cent	Trust & Loan Co. of Upper Canada	20	5	0	0	4	½	
50000	...	United Kingd. Telegraph Co. (Lim.)	5	5	0	0	1½	2½	
20000	10 pr cent	Ditto 10 per cent. preference	5	5	0	0	...		
9000	21s p cent	van Diemen's Land	30	22	10	0	7½	8½	
1499000	...	Viceroy of Egypt (Mortgage) Loan	100	100	0	0	72½	1½	
20000	...	Warrant Finance (Limited)	50	10	0	0	1½	¾	
50000	5½ per cent	West India & Pacific Steam (Lim	50	20	0	0	13	6	
25000	...	W. London Wharves & Warehouse	20	10	0	0	...		

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

	Time.	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short.	11 14½	11 17½	11 14½	11 17½
Ditto	3 ms.	11 19	11 19½	11 18½	11 19½
Rotterdam	—	11 19	11 19½	11 18½	11 19½
Antwerp	—	25 37½	25 45	25 40	25 45
Brussels	—	25 37½	25 45	25 37½	25 45
Hamburg	—	13 8½	13 9	13 8½	13 8½
Paris	short.	25 15	25 25	25 15	25 25
Ditto	3 ms.	25 35	25 40	25 32½	25 40
Marseilles	—	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Frankfort on the Maine	—	120½	120¾	120½	120¾
Vienna	—	13 30	13 40	13 20	13 30
Trieste	—	13 30	13 40	13 20	13 35
Petersburg	—	31½	31¾	31	31½
Berlin	—	6 26	6 26½	6 25½	6 26½
Madrid	—	48	49½	47¾	48½
Cadiz	—	48¾	49	48½	49½
Leghorn	—	26 95	27 5	27 0	27 20
Milan	—	26 95	27 5	27 0	27 20
Genoa	—	27 0	27 10	27 0	27 20
Naples	—	26 95	27 5	27 5	27 20
Palermo	—	26 95	27 5	27 5	27 20
Messina	—	26 95	27 5	27 5	27 20
Lisbon	—	51½	52½	51½	52½
Oporto	—	52	52½	52	52½
Rio Janeiro	—	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Dates		Rates of Exchange on London.		
Paris	Apr. 5		25 17½		3 days' sight
—	— 5		25 25		3 month's date
Antwerp	— 5		25 20		3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 5		11 85		3 —
—	— 5		11 77½ 80		2 months' date
Hamburg	— 5		13 6½		3 days' sight
—	— 5		13 3½		3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 5		31		3 —
Lisbon	— 3		53½		60 day' sight
Gibraltar	Mar. 30		49¾ ¾		3 months' date
New York	Apr. 4		109		Sterling
Jamaica	Mar. 13		3 per cent pm		30 —
—	— 13		2½ per cent. pm		60 —
—	— 13		1½ per cent. pm		90 —
Havana	— 7		14 14½ pm		60 —
Rio de Janeiro	— 12		24		60 —
Bahia	— 15		24 4½		60 —
Pernambuco	— 15		24 4½		60 —
Buenos Ayres	Feb. 27		50 ½		60 —
Singapore	— 21		4s 5¼d 6d		6 months' sight
Ceylon	Mar. 2		2¾ 3 per cent		6 —
Bombay	— 22		2s 0¼d		6 —
Calcutta	— 11		2s 9-16d		6 —
Hong Kong	— 10		4s 3½d		6 —
Mauritius	— 11		1½ per cent.		60 days' sight
Sydney	— 8		1½ per cent.		30 —
Valparaiso	Feb. 17		47 ½		60 —

DOCKS.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s.	d.	Price per Share.
			£				
2065668l	7l per cent	East and West India	Stk	100	0	0	124 27
575569 7l	4l per cent	London and St Katherine	Stk	100	0	0	59½
1062500l	4l per cent	Do Debenture Stock 4 per cent.	Stk	100	0	0	...
360350l	5l per cent	Southampton	Stk	100	0	0	...
823554l	6l per cent	Surrey Commercial Dock	Stk	100	0	0	...

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination.	Despatch of Next Mail from London.		Next Mail Due.
Australia and New Zealand	via Southampton	Apr. 20, M.	Apr. 19
	via Marseilles	Apr. 26, F.	Apr. 13
	via Panama	May 2, M.	...
Brazils, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Cape de Verd Islands	(By British packet)	Apr. 9, M	May 5
	(By French packet)	Apr. 23, E.	Apr. 22
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St Helena	via Devonport	Apr. 9, F.	Apr. 27
China, Penang, and Singapore	via Southampton	Apr. 20, M.	Apr. 19
	via Marseilles	Apr. 10, E.	Apr. 13
Falkland Islands		Apr. 9, M.	...
Gibraltar	via Southampton	Apr. 12, M.	Apr. 13
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian Islands	via Southampton	Apr. 12, M.	Apr. 13
	via Marseilles	Apr. 10, E.	Apr. 13
Malta, Egypt, and Aden	via Southampton	Apr. 12, M.	Apr. 13
	via Marseilles	Apr. 10, E.	Apr. 13
Mauritius	via Southampton	Apr. 20, M.	Apr. 19
	via Marseilles	Apr. 24, E.	Apr. 13
Newfoundland		Apr. 13, E.	Apr. 10
Portugal, by Brazil packet		Apr. 9, M	May 5
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Oporto)		E.	...
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Lisbon)		Apr. , E.	...
United States, California, Canada, &c., (By British packet)	(New York)	Apr. 6, E.	Apr. 4
Ditto (by United States packet)	(New York)	Apr. 9, M	...
Ditto (ditto)	(New York)	Apr. 10, E.	...
Ditto (ditto)	(Baltimore)	Apr. 24, E.	...
Ditto (by Canadian packet)	(Portland)	Apr. 11, E.	Apr. 10
W. Coast of Africa, Madeira, & Teneriffe		Apr. 9, E.	May 6
West Indies and Pacific (except Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico)		Apr. 17, M.	Apr. 13
Cuba and Mexico		May 3, M.	Apr. 29
Bahamas (via New York)		Apr. 6, E.	Apr. 4
Bermuda (via Halifax)		Apr. 6, E	Apr. 10

MAIL ARRIVALS.

LATEST DATES.

On March 30, AMERICA, per steam ship Teutonia, via Southampton—New York, March 16.

On April 1, AMERICA, per steam ship Cuba, from Boston and Halifax, via Queenstown—New York, March 21.

On April 2, India and China, by overland from Alexandria, by steam ship Tanjore, via Southampton—Alexandria, March 30; Malta, 31; Gibraltar, 32.

On April 2, Australia, West Indies, and Pacific, La Plata via Southampton—Valparaiso, Feb. 17; Coquimbo, 18; Cobija, 20; Iquique, 21; Arica, 22; Islay, 23; Callao and Lima, 27; Vera Cruz March, 3; Havannah, 7; Santa Martha, Feb. 28; Cathagena, March 2; Colon, 7; Payta, 2; Wellington, Feb. 6; Sydney, Jan. 30; Panama, March 7; Kingston, 13; Georgetown, 13; Tobago, 12; Port of Spain, 13; Bridgetown, 15; Grenada, 14; St Vincent, 15; St Lucia, 15; Antigua, 17; St Kitt's, 17; and St Thomas, 18.

On April 3, America, per steam ship America, via Southampton—New York, March 21.

On April 3, America, per steam ship City of Baltimore, via Queenstown—New York, March 21.

On April 4, Brazils, per steam ship Shannon, via Southampton—Buenos Ayres, Feb. 26; Rio Janeiro, March 12; Bahia, 15; Lisbon, 28.

On April 4, West Coast of Africa, per steam ship Calabar, via Liverpool—Benin, March 5; Fernando Po, 1; Cameroons, 1; Old Calabar, Feb. 28; Brass River, New Calabar, and Bonny, March 4; Lagos, 7; Accra, 9; Cape Coast Castle, 10; Cape Palmas, 12; Sierra Leone, 17; Bathurst, 20; Teneriffe, 28; and Madeira, 28.

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the quantities of British and foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended March 30, 1867.

	Quantities Imported into				Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheat	549353	44467	219672	813492	7	...	7
Barley	178865	11652	16700	207217	374	...	374
Oats	129016	20156	...	149172	731	80	811
Rye	35	...	...	35	...	...	...
Peas	6243	10745	...	16988	414	...	414
Beans	21525	18742	...	40267	202	...	202
Indian corn	150772	19469	76392	246657	...	...	...
Buckwheat	8844	2000	...	10844	...	...	...
Beer or bigg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of corn, exclusive of malt	1037653	127235	312764	1477672	1728	80	1808
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheatmeal and flour	88690	11830	4473	104989	237	176	413
Barley meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oat meal	2718	...	...	2718	121	...	121
Rye meal	18	...	...	18	...	...	...
Pea meal	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Bean meal	...	...	...	...	55	...	55
Indian corn meal	198	...	...	198	...	...	...
Buckwheat meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of meal	91630	11820	4473	107923	426	176	602
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of malt	1129283	139075	317237	1585595	2154	256	2410
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Malt	...	...	...	...	3213	...	3213

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended March 30, 1867:—

	Quantities Sold. qrs	bush	Average Price. s	d
Wheat	59,313	0	60	11
Barley	21,199	0	39	6
Oats	4,886	7	24	11

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES.

The following is a comparative statement, for the corresponding week in each of the years from 1863 to 1866, of the quantities of British corn sold in the towns from which returns are received under the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, and of the average prices as ascertained under the Act 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 14, so far as relates to 1863 and 1864:—

Corresponding week in	Quantities Sold.						Average Prices.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	qrs	bsh	qrs	bsh	qrs	bsh	s	d	s	d	s	d
1863	56,578	6	28,729	0	9,389	3	45	4	36	5	21	2
1864	64,774	3	35,127	4	10,204	5	39	11	30	10	19	0
1865	73,924	6	37,426	5	6,215	7	38	11	28	11	21	2
1866	53,463	3	28,051	3	4,584	0	44	11	36	9	23	11

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

There was a slight improvement in the demand for wheat at Mark lane this morning, at prices equal to Monday. All other kinds of produce, however, were very dull. This week's imports of foreign and colonial grain, &c., amount to 35,700 quarters of wheat, 5,910 barley, 24,910 oats, 610 sacks and 100 barrels of flour.

At Liverpool, to-day, several parcels of wheat changed hands for shipment to New York. Prices, therefore, advanced 2d to 3d per cental. The Wakefield market was steady, on former terms.

The sales in the Liverpool cotton market during the present week have reached 59,940 bales, of which the trade have taken 46,300 bales; speculators and exporters, 13,640 bales. The imports this week are 69,861 bales; the actual exports, 12,952 bales, and to-day's stock is estimated at 667,980 bales. Quotations for American are ½d per lb; for Surats, ¼d to ⅜d; and for Bengals, ½d per lb lower than on Friday last.

Extensive fluctuations appear to have taken place in the value of cotton at New York this week. Telegrams from Bombay to the 22nd instant state that cotton was dull, at 255 rupees for Dhollera. The shipments of the week were 37,500 bales.

Messrs Nicol and Co., thus report the state of the Bombay cotton market to the 13th ult:—The business reported is again mostly in Oomrawuttee cotton, in which description large sales have been effected at from 275 rs for ready cotton to 251 rs for delivery in one and a half month's time. The description next in demand has been Dhollera and Bhownugger of the new crop, in which sales are also reported to a fair extent at 276 rs to 260 rs according to the date of delivery. New Broach has also been taken at from 276 rs to 260 rs. Of old cotton, there are sales in Dharwar at from 270 rs to 250 rs, new cotton of this description having also found buyers at 280 rs per candy for delivery two months hence. The only other sales reported are in old Compta at 244 rs down to 232 rs per candy and Hinginghat at 295 rs.

Exports of Cotton from Bombay from Jan. 1 to Mar. 14.

Destination.	1867. bales	1866. bales
London	1,443	11,842
Liverpool	200,327	334,211
Clyde	...	...
Total Great Britain	201,770	346,053
Continent	7,042	10,791
America	...	...
China	257	...
Grand total	209,063	356,844

Messrs E. B. Liddell and Co., Alexandria, Egypt, write in date of 29th March, 1867, as follows:—Cotton—This market has undergone little, if any, change from the position noticed by our last advices of 19th inst. The amount of business is somewhat limited at present, owing to the scarcity of good stapled descriptions and the extreme rates generally asked by holders, for which sorts, however, the prevailing opinion continues so favourable that even a slight concession would be sufficient to induce buyers to operate. Poor stapled fair, and qualities under, become increasingly easy to buy. We repeat our prevailing quotations of good fair, 17¼d f.o.b.; and fair, 15¾d to 16d f.o.b.

Shipments.

	Great Britain. bales.	Continent. bales.	Total. bales.
From Mar. 19 to 26, 1867	8,601	...	8,601
Previously from Nov. 1, 1866	127,882	26,478	154,360
Total Nov. 1, 1866, to Mar. 26, 1867	136,483	26,478	162,961
Same period 1865–6	106,578	22,361	128,939
— 1864–5	161,435	32,045	193,480

Freights, ⅜d to ½d. Exchange, 96¾.

The demand for tea has been very inactive, but no quotable decline has taken place in prices. Last week, duty was paid on 1,230,916 lbs. The exports were 597,211 lbs.

The sugar market has continued heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations have ruled a shade lower.

The following return shows the quantity of sugar used in breweries in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from the 1st January to the 15th February, 1867:—

	Pounds Weight of Sugar used.	Or Cwts.
England	6,172,096	55,108
Scotland	46,062	411
Ireland	174,160	1,555

A slight decline has taken place in the value of coffee, at which however, a fair average business has been transacted.

Messrs Bradbury and Cook report the colonial wool sales held in London as follows:—The catalogues contained the following quantities:—Port Philip, 47,210 bales; Sydney, 20,142; Van Diemen's Land, 443; Adelaide, 14,185; New Zealand, 1,085; Swan River, 805; Cape, 32,715—total, 116,585 bales. Merino Odessa, 634 bales; Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, 951; Spanish, 234; Falkland Islands, 50; Jamaica, 45; St. Helena, 41; sundries, 114—total, 2,069 bales. Before the opening of the series, there were heavy stocks of wool in the manufacturing districts, which was quite the reverse of last year, when they were unusually light, when, therefore, the sales opened, although there was a fair attendance of home and foreign buyers, the prices of Cape and all descriptions of Australian scoured wool were 1d per lb lower than those of last sales, but Australian fleece wools ruled firm at previous rates. After the first fortnight, there was a further gradual decline of 1d per lb on all decriptions except sound combing wools, which remained steady. Towards the close of the sales however, there was increased competition on the part of both home and continental buyers, which caused prices to rally very considerably, and during the last week the opening rates were fully realised. The quantity catalogued exceeds that of last March series by 30,000 bales, the disposal of which has again been signally facilitated by the increased demand for continental account, about 50,000 bales having been purchased by foreign buyers. The Port Philip wool offered has been inferior in every repect. The bulk of the flocks were tender in staple. Several good flocks which hitherto have come over washed have been im-

ported in the grease. Of Sydney wool there has been a larger proportion than usual of scoured. There have been very few parcels of really good wool. The Adelaide wools, as usual, have been principally in the grease. Most of the flocks were inferior both in quality and in condition. The Swan Rivers offered show a considerable falling off in condition, soundness, and staple. There has been a large proportion of Cape wools offered; the selection has not been so good as at the last sales, the bulk being more burry and seedy.

The silk market is firm, at very full prices.

The following statement shows the position of Banca tin in Holland on the 31st March, from the official returns published by the Dutch Trading Company:—

	1867. slabs.	1866. slabs.	1865. slabs.
Import in March	7,645...	12,947...	18,672
Previously this year	21,230...	53,083...	52,842
Total 3 months	28,875...	66,030...	71,514
Deliveries in March (old warrants)	6,629...	8,960...	9,640
Ex sale March 28, 1867	... ...	8,276...	...
Total in March	6,629...	17,236...	9,640
Previously this year	17,443...	19,909...	9,217
Total 3 months	24,072...	37,145...	18,857
Stock second hand (old warrants)	107,447...	67,990...	48,050
Ex sale, March 28, 1867	70,044...	103,470...	...
Total	177,491...	171,460...	48,050
Unsold stock	23,932...	48,054...	150,918
Total stock	201,423...	219,514...	198,968
Stock of Billiton	13,319...	... ...	..
Quotation, Mar. 31 { Banca	54fl ...	50fl ...	55¼d
Quotation, Mar. 31 { Billiton	53½fl ...	... ...	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of HEMP, FLAX, and JUTE on hand in London, on April 1, 1865, 1866, and 1867, Dealers' Stock included.

HEMP.	1865. tons	1866. tons	1867. tons	1867. Delivered in March. tons	1866. Delivered in March. tons
St Petersburg clean	1518	1286	1467	488	588
Riga Rhine	75	217	131	56	67
St Petersbg & Riga outsht	110	54	89	64	49
Ditto half-clean & pass	74	214	82	55	107
Italian and other sorts	392	474	553	84	108
	2169	2245	2322	747	919
Manilla	4561	734	728	380	372
Bombay and Sunn	927	867	557	46	102
Jute	18219	27570	16647	3384	3295
	23707	29171	17932	3810	3769
Hemp yarn	247	147	306	124	149
FLAX.					
Riga and Pernau	31	34	9	5	11
St Petersburg	10	9	14	...	...
Archangel, Memel, &c.	2	5	8	...	...
Egyptian	97	3	3	...	1
Various other ports	84	83	106	6	5
Cedilla	102	156	46	1	4
	326	290	186	12	21

In reference to the leather trade, Messrs Powell and Co. observe:—The leather trade of the past month has presented very little on which to remark. The supplies have, doubtless, been restricted by the inclemency of the weather, but the only scarcity has been of good English butts of medium weights. The demand, although not active, has been, for the most part, commensurate with the supplies, and prices in general show scarcely any alteration. Raw goods show, on the whole, a limited import, with about an average demand. The public sales have gone off rather briskly, but without establishing any decided change in prices, although previous quotations have been, in most cases, fully supported.

Scotch pig iron has sold at steady prices. In other metals, the transactions have been limited. Tallow, oils, and other kinds of produce have sold slowly.

"The loan market," says a report from New York dated the 22nd ult., "has shown increased firmness. The last statement of the Associated Banks shows that the banks commenced the week with a reduction of $2,324,000 in deposits, a loss of $1,710,000 in legal tenders, and an increase of nearly $1,000,000 in loans. The rate of interest on demand loans has been advanced to 7 per cent. during the week, the transactions at 6 per cent. being, at the close, quite exceptional; on Government collaterals, the rate is 5 to 6 per cent."

FOREIGN IMPORTS at NEW YORK in FEBRUARY.

	1865. dols	1866. dols	1867. dols
Entered for consumption	5,178,774...	17,389,505...	13,364,912
Entered for warehousing	5,568,127...	11,626,677...	11,211,014
Free goods	620,063...	1,504,253...	918,364
Specie and bullion	106,704...	172,122...	136,491
Total entered at port	11,473,668...	30,692,557...	25,630,781
Withdrawn from warehouse	5,673,619...	7,666,543...	11,794,156

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL—April 4.

The cotton market is most abundantly supplied from the recent imports, and the demand, though very general, continues to be confined chiefly to the supply of the immediate requirements of consumers. Prices are irregular, and close in most instances ¼d to ½d per lb below last Thursday's quotations. Sea Island is in increased demand, but is very freely offered, and the common and medium qualities are 1d to 2d per lb lower. American is much pressed for sale, and the quotations show a decline of ½d per lb in the common and middle, and ¼d in the better qualities. New York advices to the 4th instant quote middling at 29½ cents, costing to sell in Liverpool 12¾d per ship, 13½d per steamer. In Brazil, a fair amount of business has been done, but a decline has been submitted to of ¼d per lb. Egyptian has been very heavy, and sales have been made at an irregular decline of ¼d to ½d per lb. Smyrna is quoted about ¼d per lb. lower. East India has been very freely offered at a decline of fully ¼d per lb.

The latest quotations for cotton "to arrive" were, for American basis of middling, from New York, bales, ship named, 12½d per lb—Oomrawuttee, fair new merchants, ship named, overland 11½d; ship named 9½d; February sailing 10½d; March sailing 9¾d; Bengal, fair new merchants, March or April shipment, 7d per lb.

The sales of the week amount to 59,940 bales, including 780 on speculation, and 12,860 declared for export, leaving 46,300 bales to the trade. The actual export this week is not deducted from the stock, as it was not included in the stock declared on the 28th ultimo.

FRIDAY MORNING, April 5.—The sales to-day will probably amount to about 8,000 bales, with a quiet market.

PRICES CURRENT.

Descriptions.	Ord. per lb d	Mid. per lb d	Fair. per lb d	Good Fair. per lb d	Good. per lb d	Fine. per lb d	Same period 1866 Mid. per lb d	Same period 1866 Fair. per lb d	Same period 1866 Good. per lb d
Sea Island	19	21	24	28	38	64	32	36	60
Upland	12	12⅝	14½	14½	...	...	18	19½	...
Mobile	12	12¼	14½	14½	...	...	18½	18½	...
New Orleans	12	13	15½	15½	...	...	18½	20½	...
Pernambuco	...	13½	13½	14	14½	17	18½	20	21
Bahia, &c.	...	12½	13½	13½	14½	...	17½	18½	19
Maranham	...	12½	14	14½	14½	17	19½	20	21½
Egyptian (open gin.)	12	13½	15½	16½	17½	21	19	22½	...
Smyrna	9½	10	10⅝	11½	11½	12½	12½	15	16⅝
W. India, &c.	...	12	13	13½	14	17	18	19½	20⅝
Peruvian	...	12	13	13½	13⅝	14½	18½	19½	20½
Surat—Gin'd Dharwar	...	...	11½	11⅝	12½	...	...	15½	...
Broach	9½	10	11	11½	11½	12	12	15½	...
Dhollerah	9½	10	11	11½	11⅝	...	12	15½	...
Oomrawuttee	9½	9⅝	11	11½	11⅝	12½	12	15	...
Mangarole	9	9½	10½	...	...	...	11½	14	...
Comptah	9½	10	11½	11½	11⅝	...	12	14½	...
Madras—Tinnivelly	...	...	11	11½	11½	...	...	14½	...
Western	...	10	11	11½	...	...	13½	14½	...
Bengal	...	7½	8	8½	9½	10	10½	11½	...
China	...	...	10½	10⅝	11	...	...	15	...

PRICES CURRENT.—APRIL 7, 1865.

Descriptions.	Ord. per lb d	Mid. per lb d	Fair. per lb d	Good Fair. per lb d	Good. per lb d	Fine. per lb d	Same period 1864 Mid. per lb d	Same period 1864 Fair. per lb d	Same period 1864 Good. per lb d
Sea Island	35	39	45	50	60	70	38	42	53
Upland	12½	14½	16	...	...	...	26	...	...
Mobile	12½	14½	...	...	...	...	26½	...	...
New Orleans	12½	14½	16½	...	...	...	26½	...	...
Pernambuco	...	12½	13½	14½	14½	15	26	26½	28
Bahia, &c.	...	12½	13	13½	13½	14	25	25½	27
Maranham	...	13½	14½	14½	14½	17	26½	26½	27½
Do. Sawginned									
Egyptian	7½	12½	13½	14½	16	20	25½	26½	29½
Smyrna	6½	7½	8½	10	10½	12	22	22½	24
W. India, &c.	...	12½	13	13½	14	...	26	26½	29
Peruvian	...	12½	13½	14	14½	15	26	26½	...
Surat—Gin'd Dharwar	...	...	10½	11	11½	12	21	22	...
Broach	5½	7	9½	10½	11	12	16	21	...
Dhollerah	6	7	10½	11½	12	...	16½	21½	...
Oomrawuttee	5	6½	9½	10½	11½	12	15	21½	...
Mangarole	5	6½	9	...	...	...	15½	19½	...
Comptah	6	7	9½	10	...	...	16	21	...
Madras—Tinnevelly	...	...	9	9½	...	...	18½	21	...
Western	...	8	10½	11	12	...	...	20½	...
Bengal	4	4½	6	6½	7	...	12½	14½	...
China	...	7	8½	9	6½	10½	...	17	...

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—1867.

Descriptions.	Imports from Jan. 1 to April 4. 1866 bales	1867 bales	Exports from Jan. 1 to April 4. 1866 bales	1867 bales
American	466341	465598	70519	37414
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	265065	248381	60171	21410
East India, China, and Japan	302782	101313	57904	103196
Total	1034188	815292	238594	162022

Stock, April 4. 1866 bales	1867 bales	Consumption from Jan. 1 to April 4. 1866 bales	1867 bales
643840	467989	571939	532790

The above figures show:—

	Bales
A decrease of import compared with the same date last year of	218,900
A decrease of quantity taken for consumption of	39,149
A decrease of actual export of	46,576
An increase of stock of	4,149

In speculation there is a decrease of 43,610 bales.

The imports, this week, have amounted to 69,861 bales. The actual exports are 12,952 bales.

LONDON—April 5.

Annexed is a portion of the circular issued this week by the London Cotton Brokers' Association:—

Throughout the week we have had an exceedingly dull and inactive market, and we close fully ¼d per lb lower for most descriptions. Telegraphic advices from New York to the 4th March quote middling Uplands, 29½ cents. Gold, 133½.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

	Ord. to Mid. per lb d	d	Mid. Fair. per lb d	d	Fair to Good Fair. per lb d	d	Good to Fine per lb d	d
Surat—Sawginned	... @	...	...	11	11½ @	11¾	... 12 @	...
Broach	9½	10	...	10½	11	11½	... 11½	12
Dholleras	9½	10	...	10½	11	11½	... 11½	...
Oomrawattee	9½	9¾	...	10½	11	11½	... 11½	12½
Mangarole	9	9½	...	10½	10½	...	... ...	...
Comptah	9½	10	...	10½	11½	11¾	... 11½	...
Madras—Bourbon Seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...
Tinnivelly	9	9½	...	10½	10½	11½	... 11½	...
Northern & Western	9	10	...	10½	11	11½	... 12	...
Coconada	...	...	...	9½	10½	10½	... ...	...
Coimbatore & Salem	...	...	...	10	10½	11½	... 12½	...
Scinde	...	...	...	7½	8½	9	... 9½	...
Bengal	...	...	...	7½	8	8½	... 9½	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	8½	8½	9½	... 9½	...
China	...	...	...	9½	10½	10½	... 11	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...
West India, &c.	10	12	...	13	13½	15½	... 17	23
Brazil	10½	13	...	13½	14½	16	... 16½	17½
Smyrna and Greek	9½	10	...	10½	10½	11½	... 11½	12½

Sales, to arrive:—550 bales Tinnevelly, at 10½d to 10¾d, December February, guaranteed good fair; 1,150 Bengal, 7d to 7¾d, February sailing to April shipment, guaranteed fair; and 8d to 9d, guaranteed good fair and good; 100 Scinde, 7¾d, March shipment, guaranteed fair—total, 1,800 bales.

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCK OF EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN COTTON IN LONDON.

		Surat & Scinde. bales.	Madras. bales.	Bengal & Rangoon. bales.	China & Japan. bales.	Total.* bales
Imports, Jan. 1 to Apr. 4,	1867	1340	9109	14939	922	28543
— —	1866	9641	79743	9713	...	101912
— —	1865	7529	53506	4088	13938	81677
Delivered, Jan. 1 to Apr. 4,	1867	4282	28462	11684	1670	49013
— —	1866	4433	61942	8907	54	78199
— —	1865	3897	35071	10792	11648	63128
Stock, Apr. 4,	1867	2737	21966	15761	706	43290
—	1866	8818	42873	7010	271	58584
—	1865	13234	74857	18317	18360	127545

* Including other kinds.

COTTON AFLOAT TO EUROPE.

From	London. bales.	Liverpool. bales.	Coast, for orders. bales.	Foreign ports. bales.	Total 1867. bales.	Total 1866. bales.
Bombay	1498	192760	...	12400	206657	470470
Kurrachee	772	...	...	...	772	17129
Madras	20039	...	...	3201	23230	63001
Ceylon and Tuticorin	25321	3212	...	...	28533	31060
Calcutta	19240	46730	...	1010	66980	107162
China*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan*	...	...	...	...	...	55
* 2 Ports each.						
1867	65850	242661	...	16671	326172	...
1866	85364	581799	2929	18764	...	698856

NEW YORK.—March 22.

We have this week a still further decrease in the receipts of cotton, showing, in fact, an unusually rapid decline; but the advices by telegraph would indicate that our next week's table will exhibit a slight increase over the present figures. The total at all the ports for the week amount to 40,776 bales (against 51,236 last week, 61,294 bales the previous week, and 73,574 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate receipts since September 1, this year, 1,484,611 bales, against 1,545,830 for the same period in 1865-6.

The exports this week show an increase of shipments from the Southern ports, but on account of the large falling off at New York, the total exports from all the ports are less, amounting to only 55,305 bales, against 60,288 bales last week, and 56,357 bales the previous week.

From—	Exported this week to Liverpool. bales.	Havre bales.	Bordeaux. bales.	Barcelona. bales.	Bremen. bales.	Hamburg. bales.	St Petersburg. bales.	Total. bales.
New York	8091	2630	...	...	1152	1296	687	13856
Boston	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Baltimore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Orleans	15721	4462	20	1072	...	...	4816	25991
Mobile	3169	...	...	...	...	...	...	3169
Savannah	8542	...	...	...	...	...	...	8542
Charleston	1289	...	...	...	...	...	...	1289
Galveston	307	...	...	...	1622	...	...	1929
Norfolk, Va.	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	443
Wilmington, N. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total this week	37737	7092	20	1072	2774	1296	5503	55305

The market the past week has been in a very irregular and unsettled state, the fluctuations being unusually large, with only a moderate business. On Saturday, the favourable advices from Liverpool, quoting middling Uplands at 13½d, together with the large decrease in the receipts at the ports, produced considerable activity; but on Monday, in the absence of news by the cable, the market was quiet. On Tuesday, Liverpool telegrams quoting middling Uplands at 13¾d, only served to steady this market, in the face of the revival in the daily receipts reported by telegraph from the South. On Wednesday, there was a decided decline in sympathy with the reported downward movement at Liverpool, and the depressed state of the trade at Manchester. Export orders were mostly withdrawn, and yesterday and to-day, under continued unfavourable European advices (middling Uplands, at Liverpool, being quoted this afternoon at 13½d), the market has been dull and lower, and closes fully 2c below the highest point on Tuesday, when middling Uplands were quoted at 32 to 32½d. The sales of the week are about 17,000 bales, mainly for export. The following are the closing quotations:—

	New York Classification. Upland. c	Florida. c	Mobile. c	New Orleans and Texas. c
Ordinary .....per lb	26 ...	26 ...	27 ...	27
Good ordinary	27 ...	27 ...	28 ...	28
Low middling	29 ...	29 ...	30 ...	30
Middling	30½ ...	30½ ...	31 ...	31½
Good middling	32 ...	32 ...	33 ...	34

The total foreign exports from the United States since September 1 now amount to 843,456 bales, against 913,835 bales for the same period last year, and the present stocks are 593,052 bales, against 562,707 bales at the same time in 1866. Below we give our usual table of the movement of cotton at all the ports since September 1, showing at a glance the total receipts, exports, stocks, &c.:—

RECEIPTS and EXPORTS of COTTON (bales) since Sept. 1, and STOCKS at dates mentioned.

Ports.		Received since Sept. 1.	Exported since Sept. 1 to— Great Britain.	France.	Other foreign.	Total.
New Orleans	Mar. 15	597975	247423	73864	21746	343033
Mobile	— 15	202440	75510	19750	3036	98546
Charleston	— 15	118497	51213	969	4	52186
Savannah	— 15	181599	69037	...	...	69037
Texas	— 8	121794	20547	...	2380	22927
New York	— 22	86533	215113	10719	27537	253369
Florida	— 15	44341	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	— 22	31838	154	...	...	154
Virginia	— 22	88165	5796	...	...	5796
Other ports	— 22	19898	16478	...	...	16478
Total		1484611	700791	87462	55203	843456

Ports.		Shipments to Northern ports.	Stock.
New Orleans	Mar. 15	177,456	219,741
Mobile	— 15	53,798	70,889
Charleston	— 15	52,795	19,653
Savannah	— 15	101,348	22,675
Texas	— 8	46,896	38,336
New York	— 22	...	170,000
Florida	— 15	31,290	1,758
North Carolina	— 22	31,634	...
Virginia	— 22	74,809	...
Other ports	— 22	...	50,000
Total		570,076	593,052

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a large decrease, amounting in all to only 13,856 bales, against 22,044 bales last week. The particulars of these shipments are as follows:—To Liverpool, 8,091; to Havre, 3,223; to Bremen, 1,152; to Hamburg, 1,596; to Cronstadt, 687.

Below, we give our table, showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since Sept. 1, 1863; and in the last column, the total for the same period of the previous year:—

EXPORTS of COTTON (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1866.

Exported to	Week Ending Feb. 26.	Mar. 5.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 19.	Total to date.	Same time previous year.
Liverpool	11,510	11,411	19,734	8,091	209,536	261,511
Other British ports	...	1,456	1,793	...	5,577	12,103
Total to Great Britain	11,510	12,867	21,027	8,091	215,113	273,614
Havre	65	2,403	650	2,631	16,718	22,306
Other French ports	...	...	...	...	4	8
Total French	65	2,403	650	2,631	16,719	22,314
Bremen and Hanover	1,880	...	2,100	1,152	16,20	11,701
Hamburg	...	1,303	...	1,296	8,509	10,907
Other ports	...	...	...	687	1,969	1,785
Total to North Europe	1,880	1,303	2,160	3,135	26,677	24,393
Spain, Oporto, and Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	860	644
All others	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total Spain, &c.	...	...	...	...	860	651
Grand Total	13,455	16,573	22,044	13,856	253,369	320,977

The following are the receipts of cotton at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1:—

Receipts from—	Boston. Last week. bales.	Since Sept. 1. bales.	Philadelphia. Last week. bales.	Since Sept. 1. bales.	Baltimore. Last week. bales.	Since Sept. 1. bales.
New Orleans	255	51,648	...	8,631	20	851
Texas	...	9,676	...	...	...	207
Savannah	...	12,310	195	3,959	85	6,068
Mobile	...	25,700	...	459	...	209
Florida	50	86	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	5,506	...	1,692	61	5,068
North Carolina	...	660	...	718	54	1,624
Virginia	...	8,838	...	...	373	10,559
New York, &c.*	2,459	38,743	...	...	...	...
Tennessee, Kentucky, &c.	1,970	19,898	...	...	...	...
Total receipts	4,764	171,959	195	15,459	593	25,270

* Reshipments.

—*Commercial and Financial Chronicle.*

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

There has been an improved feeling in the demand for goods this week, both for home use and export, at full prices. Iron and coals, however, have been less active.

MANCHESTER, April 4.—The inactivity reported at the date of our last has continued throughout the whole week, and the market for both yarns and cloth remain quite stagnant, and prices continue to droop. The large imports of cotton have caused prices to recede, and buyers in this market, fearing still lower rates in consequence, keep aloof. Stocks, therefore, continue to increase, placing producers in a worse position than before; and though the pressure to sell is not yet very great, still, with many, it is a necessity to realise, at very unremunerative rates. Further failures amongst manufacturers are reported, and we cannot see well how makers, with limited or no means, can go on much longer at the losing rates now current.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price Apr. 4, 1867	Price Apr. 1866	Price Apr. 1865	Price Apr. 1864	Price Apr. 1863	Price Apr. 1862
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair ....per lb	1 2½	1 7½	1 3½	...	2 0½	1 1½
Ditto, good fair....	1 2¾	...	...	...	...	...
Pernambuco fair....	1 1¾	1 8	1 1½	2 3	1 9½	1 1
Ditto, good fair	1 2	1 8½	1 2	...	1 10	1 1½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	1 6	2 3	1 7½	2 7½	2 4	1 3½
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	1 6	2 2½	1 7½	2 8	2 4	1 3½
36-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	7 3	10 1½	7 6	12 0	9 6	6 9
37-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 5 lbs 2 oz	9 1½	12 4½	9 6	14 9	2 0	7 9
38-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4 oz....	12 3	17 0	12 9	21 0	17 3	11 0
40-in, 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 oz	14 6	18 9	14 0	23 0	19 3	12 0
40-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 5 oz	16 9	20 9	16 0	24 6	20 6	13 0
38-in, 44 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	12 0	14 9	10 3	20 6	17 0	9 10½

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1867.—Flour has advanced in price slowly but steadily, and at the close the tendency is upward. Receipts of Western flour are very small, and stocks rapidly diminishing Wheat has been taken steadily, though less liberally, by local millers; prices have further advanced, and close firm. The stocks in store are scarcely sufficient to maintain even the reduced rate of consumption until supplies can reach this market by canal. Corn has receded somewhat, mainly owing to less buoyant accounts from Liverpool and to a desire to realise the late advance. Oats have also declined, and the tendency is strongly downward. The stock of barley has been greatly reduced, but is still liberal for the near close of the malting season. Prices have receded 2c to 3c per bushel, and will, probably, go back to easy export figures. Peas have been quiet, but firm. The following are the closing quotations:—Flour—Superfine, $9.75 to $10.75; extra State, $10.85 to $12.50; shipping round-hoop Ohio, $11.35 to $12.50; extra Western, common to good, $10 75 to $13; double extra Western and St Louis, $13.25 to $16.50; Southern supers, $11 to $13.25; Southern fancy and extra, $13.50 to $16.50; rye flour, fine and superfine, $7.50 to $8.25; corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine, $5.20 to $5.60 per barrel. Wheat—Chicago spring, $2.10 to $2.65; Milwaukee Club, $2.10 to $2.65; amber winter, $3 to $3.12; white ditto, $3.05 to $3.25 per bushel. Corn—Western mixed, $1.16 to $1.18; Western yellow, $1.18; Jersey yellow, $1.15 to $1.18; rye, $1.20 to $1.40; oats, Western cargoes, 62c to 65c; Jersey and State, 69c to 70c; barley, 90c to $1.22; malt, $1.20 to $1.35; peas, Canada, $1.25 to $1.40; white beans, $1.75 to $3.25 per bushel.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Notwithstanding that only limited supplies of English wheat have been reported this week, the demand for all kinds has ruled very inactive, at a decline in the quotations of 1s per quarter. Foreign wheat—the imports of which have been on a full average scale—has moved off heavily, at quite 1s per quarter less money. Fine barley has supported former terms. Inferior kinds have given way 1s per quarter. The malt trade has ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. The supply of malt has been seasonably extensive. Good sound oats have moved off steadily, at previous rates; but heated qualities have been much neglected. Beans have given way 1s per quarter, with a heavy demand. In peas, very little has been passing, at late rates. Country and inferior foreign flour has been offered on lower terms.

The value of both wheat and flour in leading continental markets continue to be well supported, although the demand on English account has fallen off. Large contracts have been entered into at Odessa for the shipment of wheat. We extract the following from the annual report of Swiss Consul of the the trade of the above port:—"The stocks of breadstuffs in the interior are still very considerable, for only the neighbouring provinces have as yet sent their last year's crop to seaboard; the bulk will not be available for shipment until the ensuing summer. The general trade of the year 1866 forms a pleasing and too exceptional an epoch in the commerce of Odessa, and generally of the Black Sea and Sea of Azof. The export trade shows brilliant results. In 1865 the exports of pro duce were 3,358,151 chetwerts equal, to 2,417,869 quarters; 1866, 3,127,083 chetwerts equal, to 2,251,499 quarters—difference, 231,068 chetwerts, 166,370 quarters. The chief falling off was in maize, of which only 56,828 chetwerts (40,916 quarters) were shipped in 1866, against 315,213 chetwerts (236,953 quarters) in 1865. This arose from the total failure of the crop of 1865 in Bessarabia, which could not supply any maize for shipment in 1866. On the other hand, there is a sensible increase in the exports of flour, which in 1866 reached 116,084 chetwerts (12,537 tons), against 34,680 chetwerts (3,745 tons) in 1865, owing to the increasing number of our mills."

In Scotland, very little business has been doing in any kind of grain, and inferior samples have ruled a shade lower.

The Irish markets have been very inactive for produce generally, at barely stationary prices.

There was rather more firmness in the demand for both English and foreign wheat here this morning, and Monday's prices were supported. All other kinds of produce were a dull inquiry, at late rates.

Mr George Dornbusch thus reports the state of the floating trade:—The arrivals of grain and seed-laden vessels at ports of call have this week been limited to 19 cargoes—namely, 9 wheat, 4 maize, 2 barley, 1 linseed, and 3 cottonseed. The trade has been steady in tone, with increasing firmness. Wheat has been fairly active, at a slight reduction upon last week's rates. Maize, owing to scarcity, is firmly maintained in price. Barley steady, with an improving tendency. Rye unaltered, at late rates. The reported sales are as follows:—Wheat—30 arrived cargoes: Odessa Ghirka, 55s 6d to 56s 6d; Nicolaieff, 56s 3d to 56s 9d; Galatz, 52s 6d; Ibrail, 56s 6d; Berdianski, 56s 10½d; Yeisk, 52s 6d per 492 lbs; Sulina, 49s; Varna, 48s 3d to 48s 6d; Salonica, 47s; Danubian, 49s; Polish, 58s 6d to 59s 3d; Chilian, 61s; Santander, 61s and 62s per 480 lbs. Maize—An arrived cargo from New York, 40s. On passage—Mazagan, 41s per 480 lbs. Barley—Arrived Odessa, 38s 6d per 400 lbs. Rye—Black Sea from Nicolaieff, shipping, 33s per 480 lbs cash. Linseed quiet, at the late decline. Calcutta, arrived in London, has fetched 66s per 410 lbs, L.A.T. Cottonseed dull. Seed on the spot is worth 7*l* 15s; off the coast, 7*l* 17s 6d per ton. The reported sales are—arrived Egyptian, 7*l* 16s 3d and 7*l* 17s 6d; shipping, 8*l* per ton.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	qrs.	s	d
Wheat	1427	at 64	11
Barley	192	39	8
Oats	240	20	11

SHIP ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat. qrs.	Barley. qrs.	Malt. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	Flour. sacks
English & Scotch	2410	1060	...	450	1190
Irish	...	...	...	320	...
Foreign	35700	5910	...	24950	610 / 100 brls.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE "POSTSCRIPT."

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market up to yesterday had not recovered from the depression prevalent for some weeks past. Various floating cargoes have sold at low prices. The refiners still make limited purchases of West India, and the transactions in the three days were only 990 casks. Barbadoes, the first of the new crop, sold by auction, at 29s 6d to 35s per cwt. Transactions in other kinds have been very limited. The home deliveries for this port now exceed last year's by 12,320 tons, and the stock shows a deficiency of 14,390 tons.

Madras.—2,781 bags native, offered by auction, were bought in rather above the value, but since partly sold at 26s to 28s 6d for brown and yellow.

Penang.—700 bags brown sold at 29s 6d.

Manilla.—A small parcel of clayed has sold at 28s.

Other Foreign.—350 casks Cuba are reported sold at 31s 6d. Five floating cargoes of Cuba have sold for the United Kingdom at 21s; one of Porto Rico at 21s 6d; two of Havana, No. 12½, at 25s; 11½ at 23s 9d; for the Baltic, one No. 12½ at 25s 6d; one No. 14½ at 26s 6d, for a near port; one of Cuba at 21s 4½d; one of Bahia at 17s per cwt., also for the United Kingdom.

Refined.—The market is still devoid of animation, and prices without any change of importance.

MOLASSES.—A parcel of Trinidad, at 15s per cwt, is the only sale reported.

RUM.—A few contracts have been made in Demerara at previous rates, from 1s 6d to 1s 7½d per proof gallon for common to good.

COCOA.—Supplies of fair extent continue to be brought forward. 1,773 bags Trinidad by auction, were partly sold at a further reduction of 2s to 3s, from 64s to 93s. 446 bags Grenada chiefly sold at 54s to 60s 6d. 68 bags Surinam, at 72s 6d. 500 bags Guayaquil were bought in at 60s to 69s per cwt.

COFFEE.—A few parcels of plantation Ceylon, from recent arrivals, have been offered, which found buyers, and yesterday rather lower rates were accepted. 546 casks 186 barrels and bags went as follows: pale and low middling, 74s 6d to 77s; middling to good, 78s to 83s 6d. 39 casks 339 bags native sold at 62s 6d to 66s, for small and ordinary to good. 22 casks Jamaica: good to fine, 87s 6d to 104s. 915 bags damaged Java realised 63s 6d to 65s 6d per cwt. Further arrivals from Ceylon will soon cause a very material increase in the stock. The market in Holland is steady.

TEA.—The public sales on Tuesday and Wednesday comprised 15,024 packages. Of this quantity, 13,298 packages sold, all teas printed "without reserve." Prices were irregular, including those obtained for several breaks of congou recently imported. The market by private contract remains rather quiet, and the supply has been further increased.

RICE.—Transactions have been upon rather a limited scale, at the late advance, and the market is firm, owing to the reduced stocks. 100 tons white Bengal have sold afloat, at 16s 6d. A floating cargo of Arracan is reported at 10s 7½d per cwt, continental terms. On the spot, little business has been done.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF RICE to March 30, with STOCKS on hand.

	1867	1866	1865	1864
Imported ..... tons	720	3860	20050	16770
Delivered	11990	11800	15450	14900
Stock	18050	20070	46230	47860

SPICES.—Rather liberal supplies of black pepper have led to easier rates being accepted. 9,284 bags Penang, about two-thirds sold at and afterwards at 2¾d to 3d. 2,152 bags Singapore realised 3⅛d to 3¼d. 539 bags Cochin kind sold at low prices; sound, 3⅛d to 3¼d; sea damaged, 3d to 3⅛d. 128 bags shot Malabar were bought in at 4⅜d. 208 bags good white Penang realised 5½d to 5⅝d. 1,743 bags pimento partly sold at 1¾d to 2d; one lot, 2⅛d per lb for very low to good quality. 407 bags Bengal ginger realised 27s to 28s. 214 bags African sold at 32s 6d. 79 barrels Jamaica at 53s to 60s. 25 cases Cochin, rather wormy, 69s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—The market continues quiet. A few parcels of Bengal have changed hands at the recent decline; refraction 6¼ to 4¾, 18s to 18s 6d per cwt.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SALTPETRE to March 30, with STOCKS on hand.

	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Imports ..... tons	2260	1920	1750	3050
Deliveries	3370	2980	3030	3110
Stock	9680	7080	6120	7100

METALS.—The week's business has been unusually small. Spelter, on the spot, remains nominally unaltered, but there are sellers to arrive at some reduction. The stock on the 1st inst. was 3,420 tons, or 2,100 tons less than at the corresponding date of last year. Tin, copper, and lead, have been inactive. Spanish lead in good demand. Scotch pig iron is quiet; mixed numbers, 51s 10½d per ton cash.

JUTE.—The market is without improvement, and prices have been rather in favour of the buyers. 5,578 bales, by auction, on Wednesday, partly sold at 13*l* to 23*l* per ton. The business privately has been upon a small scale.

MANILLA HEMP.—Late high rates are obtained for the limited quantity sold, viz., 51*l* 10s to 52*l* per ton for good. Russian is quiet.

LINSEED.—Arrivals during the week have been liberal, and prices still tend in buyers' favour. The nearest value of ordinary Calcutta L. A. T. is 65s; Patna, 66s; Bombay, 68s; and Black Sea, 61s 6d to 63s as to quality on the spot. Summer shipments of the latter may be bought at 60s per quarter, or a fraction less, delivered U.K.

PETROLEUM.—American refined is lower—viz., 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d per gallon, as in quality.

OILS.—The stock of sperm is in second hands, and held firmly at 140*l*. Olive has been quiet at the quotations. Mogadore, 58*l* up to 63*l* per tun for Gallipoli. Linseed oil has been dull, and the price has declined in the absence of further American orders—viz, 36*l* to 36*l* 5s on the spot; in Hull nearly 1*l* less. Rape is lower in all positions. English brown, 35*l* 10s to 36*l* 10s forward. A large business, however, reported for the last four months at 38*l*. Foreign refined and English ditto, on the spot, dull. Cocoa not dull. Palm firm, in the proportion of 41*l* per tun for fine Lagos.

TALLOW.—A moderate amount of business has been done in foreign, and prices are tolerably steady, with a reduced stock. To-day, however, the market is dull. Petersburg Y.C., 44s 6d; for delivery in October to December, 44s 9d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, April 1, 1867.

	1864. casks.	1865. casks.	1866. casks.	1867. casks.
Stock this day	55,055	39,682	33,156	26,739
Delivered last week	700	1,365	980	1,536
Ditto from 1st June	66,226	87,039	93,720	84,234
Arrival last week	237	780	1,216	252
Ditto from 1st June	82,474	76,691	94,956	82,648
Price of Y.C.	42s 0d	40s 0d	49s 0d	44s 3d
Price of Town	42s 9d	43s 0d	50s 0d	46s 6d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market closes without material alteration, and is scarcely so depressed as before. 1,353 casks West India sold, including crystallised Demerara, by auction, at 35s 6d to 38s. Privately, 10,000 bags clayed Manilla have sold at 27s 9d to 28s, and 400 casks Cuba, at 31s 6d. A floating cargo of Cuba, at 22s.

COFFEE.—The public sales of plantation Ceylon, comprising 561 casks 128 barrels and bags, went off with spirit, at a partial recovery on yesterday's rates; pale and grey to superior, 72s 6d to 85s. 1,501 bags native were sold, chiefly at 62s 6d to 64s. 756 bags Singapore were bought in at 70s to 72s per cwt.

SAGO.—962 bags offered by auction, were sold at about the previous value; small, 17s 6d; bold, 15s 6d to 16s per cwt.

SHELLAC.—344 chests offered by auction, sold at about previous rates.

TURMERIC.—The sound portion of 1,391 bags Bengal, offered by auction, was taken in at 23s 6d to 25s.

TALLOW.—368 casks Australian, by auction sold; beef, 43s to 44s; mutton, 45s to 45s 6d. Town unaltered.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar is rather lower. Brown lumps have been sold at 41s 6d. In unstoved there has been business doing; no alteration in prices. Dutch crushed is in most cases lower. 75 tons of R.S.R., 1, have been sold at 28s 9d; 25 tons I.S.R., 1 at 28s 6d; and 50 tons of V.O., at 27s 6d f.o.b., in Holland.

GREEN FRUIT.—A further improvement has taken place in the price of oranges, owing to shipments from the Azores having ceased and stock of other descriptions being light. Some parcels of Valencia and Palermo, sold by Keeling and Hunt, at public sale, went at 2s to 3s per package higher for the former and 1s to 2s for the latter. Lemons sustained the advance in price obtained of late. Nuts of all kinds in demand. Para, of the new crop, daily expected.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Prices in favour of buyers.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The colonial sales finished very firm. The East India and low wool sales, held on Tuesday and Wednesday, went off flatly at rather lower prices, a good deal of the low foreign wool being withdrawn.

FLAX.—Market steady.

HEMP.—Market for Russian not so firm. Manilla firm.

SILK.—Market very quiet. Political questions have a very depressing influence.

SEEDS.—The seed trade continues very limited for the season of the year, and prices give way in the absence of demand; there is no speculative inquiry for any seed, and business on the whole is unsatisfactory.

TOBACCO.—Since the commencement of the month there has been but little doing in American tobacco, only selections of fine descriptions having found buyers, for common and ordinary sorts there has been but little inquiry. All other growths have been but sparingly dealt in.

METALS.—The course of things in metals has been uninterruptedly quiet this week. Copper is perhaps a shade firmer for Chili, but not in other kinds. Iron is still extremely dull of sale. Tin has become rather easier in Straits, other kinds being unchanged. Lead has been more inquired for. Spelter has dropped from 5s to 10s per ton in price. Tin plates continue quiet.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	46	6
Fat by ditto	2	3½
Yellow Russia	46	0
Melton stuff	54	0
Rough ditto	18	3
Greaves	18	0
Good dregs	6	0

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, April 1.—The total import of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 7,923 head. In the corresponding week last year, we received 6,916; in 1865, 9,527; in 1864, 4,115; in 1863, 6,130; in 1862, 2,252; in 1861, 3,258; and in 1860, 2,114 head.

SUPPLIES OF SALE.

	April 2, 1866.	April 1, 1867.
Beasts	930	3,540
Sheep	18,350	24,140
Calves	...	113
Pigs	415	310

THURSDAY, April 4.—Although the number of beasts is not large, it considerably exceeds the demand. Monday's prices cannot be realised, and very few are sold. We have a large supply of sheep and very few purchasers. Prices are lower for all descriptions, and very little business is transacted. Choice calves are still scarce, and maintain late quotations. Beasts at market, 420; sheep and lambs, 7,040; calves, 113; pigs, 150.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Inferior beef	3	0	to	3	4	Inferior mutton	3	2	to	3	10
Middling ditto	3	6		3	10	Middling ditto	4	0		4	4
Prime large ditto	4	0		4	2	Prime ditto	4	6		4	8
Prime small ditto	4	4		4	6	Small pork	3	8		3	6
Veal	4	0		5	2	Large pork	3	8		4	0

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Friday, April 5.—The arrival of potatoes this week has been moderately good. Sound qualities have moved off steadily, at full prices; but inferior kinds have commanded very little attention. Yorkshire flukes, 120s to 160s; ditto, Regents, 110s to 140s; Lincolns, 110s to 140s; Scotch, 105s to 150s; French, 95s to 100s per ton.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Friday, April 5.—Although the supply of hops on sale here is only moderate, the demand for all kinds is in a very inactive state, and, to force sales, lower rates must be submitted to.—Mid and East Kent pockets, 8*l* to 11*l*; Weald of Kent, 8*l* to 9*l*; Sussex, 8*l* to 8*l* 10s; yearlings, 5*l* to 7*l* 5s; and olds, 2*l* 10s to 4*l* 10s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, April 5.—We have had another very quiet week in this market, owing, to some extent, to the circumstance that buyers have on the 2nd and 3rd inst., attended the public sales of low wools in London, and the near approach of our public sales here next week, when about 4,200 bales River Plate, 7,500 ballots Peru, 1,700 bales Lima, and 1,400 bales other kinds of wool, will be brought forward from the 9th to the 12th inst.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, April 5.—Corn market fairly attended. White wheat, 2d to 3d per cental dearer than on Tuesday. Good demand. Moderate sales of flour. Beans, oats, and oatmeal unchanged. Indian corn in fair request, at ½d per quarter advance. Mixed 41s 6d per 480lbs.

WAKEFIELD, Friday, April 5.—The demand for wheat to-day was steady, at late prices. Barley slow. No change in oats and beans.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, April 2.

BANKRUPTS.

W. C. Aberdein, Ipswich, beerhouse keeper—E. Blouet, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, wholesale milliner—C. Brisley, late of Grove street, South Hackney, furniture dealer—F. Bull, late of Marylebone road,

attorney—C. Chapman, Median road, Lower Clapton, master mariner—W. J. Claridge and C. B. Moore, Goswell road, milliners—W. H. Crunden, Parson's green, Fulham—J. Denton, late of Wilmington, publican—T. W. Downing, Great Yarmouth, fish merchant, and Southtown, shipbuilder—W. Fisk, late of Gorleston, fisherman—J. Gulley, Woolwich—W. Haigh, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, commission agent—H. L. Hall, Derby, manager of a firm of wire weavers—A. Herrick, Tottenham—M. Herschhorn, Addle street, dealer in artificial flowers—E. Herzberg, late of Paris, merchant—S. Hickson, Sussex road, Notting hill, surveyor—J. Hulse, Ashford—E. Humphreys, late of South street, Walworth, general dealer—D. Little, late of Fen court, Fenchurch street, general merchant—G. W. Mason, Mersea, farmer—J. Maxwell, Dunton green, contractor—H. Mercer, Fitzroy square—C. Paul, Tottenham, painter—C. Pursey, late of Hounslow, publican—S. T. Renton, Rodney road, New Kent road, coachbuilder—J. Sears, Maidstone—W. J. Smith, sen., Tooley street—D. Strapp, Richmond, porter—J. Vincent, late of Pomeroy street, New cross, superannuated police officer—T. Waddington, late of Paragon terrace, South Hackney, baker—R. White, George yard, Lombard street, and Sydenham, wine merchant—F. Williams, late of New Kent road, tool manufacturer—H. R. Williams, late of Walworth road, general merchant—J. W. Woods, Union street, Borough, wireworker—R. W. Yeo, Tachbrook street, Pimlico—J. Ainsworth, West Ardesley, mason—T. Austwick, Hillam, hay dealer—W. Bailey, jun., Holbeach, carpenter—C. Beasley, Oldbury, ironfounder—T. S. Belton, Kingston-upon-Hull, brewer's clerk—R. B. Bond, Birmingham, hay dealer—J. C. Borrett, Ely, baker—E. Cartwright, West Bromwich, wine and beer retailer—J. Chiswell, St Neot's, grocer—T. Chiswell, St Clere, miller—J. Coupland, Cherry Burton, farmer—G. Dakin, Diss, gas fitter—J. Dalbey, Wrexham, bootmaker—W. Downes, Guildford, carman—W. Dunn, J. Spencer, and H. Rothwell, Newton-le-Willows, flint glass manufacturers—R. Egerton, Rushall and Pelsall, victualler—M. A. and J. Edwards, Uplyme, millers—H. Elburn, Amersham, watchmaker—E. Farrer, late of Preston, beerseller—J. Forrest, Cradley, horse nailmaker—W. Gardner, late of Leeds, boot manufacturer—G. Gibson, Norwich, publican—Z. Gigney, Writtle, harness maker—J. Gillborn, Nottingham, plumber—J. W. Green, Freemantle, corn dealer—P. Griffiths, Aberaman, tailor—N. Hackney, Aston Manor, commission agent—W. Harding, East Grinstead, Italian warehouse manager—C. B. Harding, Knowle, coal dealer's assistant—J. Hickson, Attercliffe, bookseller—W. Holmes, Sheerness, coal dealer—H. Hughes, Llechylched, builder—T. W. Jewett, Walker, bread baker—F. Joy, York, pianoforte tuner—J. Kearney, Bootle, tailor—G. T. Knight, Bristol—J. Lewis, Whitland, licensed victualler—J. Marsden, Darton, farmer—E. Morris, Sutton Cheney, clerk in holy orders—J. Murphy, Leeds, grocer—J. H. B. Newmarch, Lincoln, fruiterer—T. Oakland, sen., Nottingham, china dealer—C. P. Oxley, Bristol, commercial clerk—W. Payne, Kingswinford, labourer—G. Pollard, Sheerness, baker—D. and W. Quarmby, Ossett, cloth manufacturers—F. Smith, Bristol, licensed victualler—J. Smith, Hoyland common, ironstone labourer—H. Somerville, Writtle—T. Spurrier, jun., Aston Brook—W. Stokes, Shiffnal, haulier—J. W. Sykes, Leicester—J. Thomas, Lanwono, carpenter—W. Timms, Leeds, linen draper—J. Timms, Leeds, linen draper—S. Timms, Leeds, hatter—T. Tubb, Cippenham, wheelwright—J. Turner, Everton, bootmaker—T. E. Ward, Tipton, draper—T. Watson, Darlington—W. Weeks, Cheddar—S. Wetton, Leicester—J. Wigley, Leeds, builder—R. Williams, Llandudno.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Dick, Deaf Leys, labourer—A. Lawson, Baillieston—A. Reid, Wallwood Suttelery, merchant.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

H. Squire, Islington, pianoforte maker—M. E. Parker, Newgate street—A. Horne, Walworth—J. Leaky, Islington, gilder—W. P. Lamb, Great Yarmouth, butcher—S. A. Collis, Red hill, manager—G. Pratt, Aylesbury, licensed victualler—F. Browne, Richmond—E. Corney, Littlehampton, builder—H. Kemp, Kingsland road, bricklayer—T. Cannon, Hoxton, shorthand writer—F. Dimmock, Aylesbury, corn dealer—E. Day, Walworth, hosier—T. Hill, Kennington-road—J. M. Granville, Wandsworth, surgeon—E. Hollingworth, Old Kent road—R. J. Peverley, Coleman street—W. Jones, Pimlico, agent—E. Sibley, Bayswater, boardinghouse keeper—A Tyler, Kentish Town, clerk—T. E. Foakes, Lincoln's inn, barrister—B. Peverley, Coleman street, solicitor—E. Rusbridge, Bognor, grocer—B. Isaacs, Maida hill—A. Cook, Finchley, corn dealer—J. J. Warren, Bethnal green, dealer in trimmings—J. Coultrup, Chatham, draper—J. Richardson, Staines, baker—G. Horne, Dunstable and Luton, straw plait dealer—R. Gage, Boxford, farmer—C. Tollett, Birmingham, tobacconist—J. Burlton, Dudleston, farmer—W. Seal, Attleborough, quarryman—J. Edmunds, Birmingham, gunmaker—T. Marshall, Foleshill, coal master—C. Melhuish, Bristol, baker—T. Trafford, Lyme Regis, brewer—H. Atkinson, Leeds, builder—T. Platts, Sheffield, wood turner—H. Spencer, Bakewell, draper—I. Skelton, Liverpool, agent—E. Stephenson, Liverpool, licensed victualler—H. Nye, Much Woolton, baker—H. Redding, Leeds, bookkeeper—W. Clarke, Liverpool, provision broker—J. Rhodes, Ulverston, ship carpenter—F. M. Moss and M. J. Moss, Manchester, watchmakers—H. Noar, Manchester—P. Pierce, Stockport, joiner—R. Oxley, North Shields, ship chandler—M. Jordan, Bishopwearmouth, feather merchant—J. Falkingham, Bradford, grocer—W. Oates, Drighlington, pitman—J. Barnes, Sheffield, packing case maker—G. Hill, Sheffield, tinner—G. Entwistle, Sheffield—J. Lindop, Leeswood, beerseller—J. Edwards, Mold, watchmaker—R. Gibson, Kendal, plumber—T. Hadwin, Carlisle, butcher—J. Thompson, Carlisle, innkeeper—M. Chisholm, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—E. W. Simmonns, Coleman street, agent—R. Himsworth, Preston, grocer—J. Falconbridge, Allesley, beerhouse keeper—W. Norman, Thornley, grocer—R. Wharmby, Northwingfield, miner—J. W. Popple, Peterborough, beerhouse keeper—J. Gamble, Middlesbrough, grocer—R. E. Sharpe, Middlesbrough, builder—W. Wilkins, Chatham, baker—John Ruby, Chatham—Nathaniel Cooper, Brompton—R. Wiles, Faversham, poulterer—J. F. Davis, Huntingdon, auctioneer—H. T. Keeling, Birmingham—G. Kirton, Balsall heath—J. P. Holt, Birmingham—S. A. Greenway, Birmingham—W. Thorsham, Leeds, hotel keeper—J. Stott, Bramley, flock dealer—J. Robson, Leeds, agent—H. Brooksbank, Sneinton, news agent—J. Jordan, Darlington, house painter—W. Carling, Stokesley, blacksmith,—R. Hoskins, Bath, cabinet maker—R. Fisher, Bath, butcher—J. Richards, Devonport, sergeant—W. G. Rogers, Stoke Damerel, engraver—H. Potham, Devonport, tea dealer—J. Jope, Stoke Damerel, butcher—R. Pullen, Exeter—R. Chambers, Huntshaw, farmer—R. Parr, Porthcawl—T. A. Lewis, Aberdare, cuddler—W. Mabe Swansea, butcher—R. Adams, Llanrhydian, innkeeper—W. Preslee, Oystermouth—J. Harwood, Charlbury—W. Palmer, Northampton, tea dealer—J. Reed, Heworth, quarryman—W. Fairweather, Haverhill, tailor—F. Hall, Loughborough, grocer—T. Pigott, Oldbury, beerhouse keeper—S. Slack jun., Wormhill—J Beedle, Llanfigan, beerhouse keeper—J. Hartridge, Woodbridge, pork butcher—F. Holme, Tarbock—W. P. Hicks, Sturmere—J. Mooring, Houghton Regis, butcher—E. Mooring, Dunstable, butcher—E. Reynolds, Wolverhampton—J. Perry, Wolverhampton, agent—E. Bates, Victoria park.

Official Railway Traffic Returns.

Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. Year 1865.	First half 1866.	Second half 1866.	Name of Railway	Week ending.	Receipts: Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	Same week 1866	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1867	1866
£	£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		1867	£ s d	£ s d	£	£	£		
1,132,729	11,527	4 5 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	Belfast and Northern Counties ...	Mar. 29	976 18 3	1223 2 10	2200 1 1	2026	22	99¾	99¾
700,000	19,444	2 15 0	5 0 0	5 0 6	Blyth and Tyne	23	330 0 0	1841 0 0	2171 0 0	2427	60	36	36
...	...	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	Jan. 26	3502 19 0	5219 16 11	8722 15 11	8664	28	306	306
4,239,053	31,535	5 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	Bristol and Exeter...	Mar. 31	4255 6 2	2453 8 9	6708 14 11	6555	50	134¼	121¼
18,950,720	33,776	7 2 6	3 12 6	3 5 0	Caledonian	31	9046 0 0	22357 0 0	31403 0 0	31985	54	573¼	561¼
...	...	...	...	...	Detroit and Milwaukee	7	.....	.....	5660 0 0	4891	30	189	189
1,100,000	17,460	4 15 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	Dublin and Drogheda	31	948 14 6	693 17 0	1642 11 6	1598	21	75	75
...	...	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	East Indian	Feb. 17	.....	.....	56269 0 0	44400	49	1151	1126
...	...	...	...	...	Grand Trunk of Canada	Mar. 16	.....	.....	26008 0 0	25441	18	1377	1377
23,801,140	33,523	...	...	...	Great Eastern	31	13932 0 0	17225 0 0	31157 0 0	33176	43	709¼	727¼
...	...	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	Great Indian Peninsula	Jan. 20	.....	.....	34432 0 0	37195	42	815¼	696¼
18,234,711	45,989	7 2 6	2 10 0	4 0 0	Great Northern	Mar. 31	.....	.....	37901 0 0	36298	89	423	404
1,964,123	19,641	...	...	...	Great North of Scotland	23	.....	.....	2587 0 0	2331	12	205¼	200¼
6,074,783	14,400	4 15 0	2 10 0	2 5 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish)	29	5335 14 1	4445 16 6	9781 10 7	8289	23	419¼	387¼
48,252,906	36,806	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	Great Western	31	30543 0 0	40569 0 0	71012 0 0	72462	54	1311	1290
...	...	2 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Western of Canada ...	8	.....	.....	16290 0 0	16167	43	345	345
21,466,288	53,266	5 17 6	3 7 6	3 7 6	Lancashire and Yorkshire... ...	31	16364 0 0	26722 0 0	43086 0 0	46670	108	403	403
53,880,900	41,256	6 12 6	3 0 0	3 7 6	London & North-Western, &c....	31	43321 0 0	70962 0 0	114303 0 0	116225	86	1319¼	1294¼
15,354,127	48,848	5 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	London, Brighton & South Coast	30	12227 0 0	5142 0 0	17369 0 0	24673	54	319¼	293¼
16,808,650	33,617	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	London and South-Western ..	31	.....	.....	25596 0 0	25858	49	503	490¼
...	...	...	...	...	London, Chatham, and Dover Metropolitan Ex. & Branches	24	5956 0 0	1696 0 0	7652 0 0	7989	56	136	134¼
794,744	17,661	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southend ...	24	638 0 0	361 0 0	999 0 0	1057	22	45	45
14,563,700	59,202	2 5 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	Manches., Sheffld, & Lincolnshire	31	4780 0 0	14640 0 0	19420 0 0	21234	78	246	246
656,830	23,458	2 10 0	4 15 0	4 10 0	Maryport and Carlisle	17	256 0 0	1069 0 0	1325 0 0	1390	47	28	28
4,135,675	870,450	7 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Metropolitan	31	.....	.....	4171 17 11	3930	875	4¾	4¾
27,134,002	40,080	6 15 0	3 0 0	3 2 6	Midland	31	.....	.....	50910 0 0	53270	71	695	764¼
5,712,741	14,225	2 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	Midland Gt Western (Irish) ..	29	1856 18 8	2704 19 5	4561 18 1	4289	17	269¼	269¼
1,301,814	29,586	6 10 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	Monmouthshire	23	523 0 0	1648 0 0	1971 0 0	3046	45	44	44
15,852,620	25,081	3 0 0	0 10 0	...	North British	31	8104 0 0	16722 0 0	24826 0 0	24762	34	732	717¼
37,799,202	31,291	6 0 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	North-Eastern—Berwick ...	30	.....	.....	69312 0 0	71358	58	1271¼	1194
		5 2 6	2 10 0	2 15 9	Do. York								
		3 13 9	1 12 6	1 18 0	Do. Leeds								
		8 0 0	3 15 0	3 17 6	Do. Carlisle								
		8 15 0	4 2 6	4 10 0	Do. Stockton and Darlington.								
2,788,013	253,458	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	North-London	31	.....	.....	4980 7 7	4696	452	11	11
5,909,763	22,906	3 17 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	North Staffordshire	31	.....	.....	8079 0 0	8:23	30	268	258
19,427,639	58,871	3 10 0	1 8 9	1 10 0	South-Eastern	28	12898 0 0	5814 0 0	18712 0 0	19861	57	330	315
2,710,172	24,416	2 13 9	0 17 6	1 15 0	South Devon	31	2869 8 2	1236 0 10	4105 9 0	4241	37	110¼	99
1,651,524	26,216	9 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	Taff Vale	23	.....	.....	4924 0 0	6721	78	63	61
1,402,882	13,427	4 5 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	Ulster...	24	1224 0 0	1437 0 0	2661 0 0	2607	26	104¼	105
135,241	12,524	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Vale of Clwyd	23	77 0 0	60 0 0	137 0 0	136	14	10	10
1,327,215	17,237	0 15 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	Waterford and Limerick	22	462 0 0	713 0 0	1181 0 0	1228	15	77	77

COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Weekly Price Current.

☞ The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

	s	d	s	d
Ashes—duty free	s	d	s	d
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	0	0	0	0
Montreal	33	6	34	0
First sort Pearl, U.S.	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0
Cocoa—duty 1d per lb				
W. I.—Trinidad..per cwt	60	0	100	0
Grenada	55	0	72	0
Guayaquil	63	0	68	0
Brazil—Para	75	0	80	0
Bahia	55	0	60	0
Coffee—duty 3d per lb				
Jamaica, good middling to fine.......per cwt	81	0	105	0
fine ordinary to mid	65	0	81	0
Mocha, ungarbled	70	0	87	0
good to fine	95	0	120	0
Ceylon, native, good ord. to fine	63	0	71	0
ordinary	50	0	62	0
plantation, ordinary to fine ordinary	65	0	72	0
fine fine ord. to mid	73	0	80	0
good middling to fine	81	0	100	0
Java, &c., low ordinary	37	0	42	0
ord. to good ord	43	0	66	0
fine ordinary	67	0	76	0
Madras and Tellicherry	60	0	98	0
Malabar and Mysore, good ordinary	63	0	65	0
fine ord. to fine	66	0	100	0
St Domingo	45	0	70	0
Brazil, washed, fine ord. to low middling	68	0	78	0
fine and fine fine ord	55	0	65	0
good ordinary	48	0	53	0
ordinary	36	0	46	0
Costa Rica	56	0	82	0
Cuba, Porto Rica & Laguira	54	0	84	0
Drugs and Dyes—duty free				
Aloes, Barbadoes...p cwt	100	0	280	0
Argol, Bologna	70	0	75	0
Bark, Peruvian, pale..plb	1	2	2	0
Quercitron......per cwt	6	6	9	0
Camphor, unrefined	122	6	125	0
Castor oil, good pale..p lb	0	6½	0	6½
Saffron	36	0	39	0
Cochineal				
Teneriffe ....per lb	3	3	4	0
Mexican	3	4	3	8
Lac Dye—Good to fine	1	0	2	0
Turmeric				
Bengal ....per cwt	24	6	25	6
Madras	17	0	24	0
China	0	0	0	0
Terra Japonica, Cutch	26	0	50	0
Gambier	19	0	27	0
Dyewoods—duty free	£	s	£	s
Brazil Wood ...per ton	70	0	90	0
Fustic, Cuba	9	0	10	0
Jamaica	6	0	7	0
Logwood, Campeachy	8	0	8	10
Jamaica	3	15	3	17
Red Saunders	4	2	4	5
Sapan Wood	9	12	0	0
Eggs—French 120	4s	6d	6s	0d
Fruit—Currants, duty 7s per cwt				
Patras, new	26	0	31	0
Vostizza	30	0	35	0
Island	24	0	31	0
Gulf	26	0	35	0
Figs, duty 7s per cwt				
Turkey ...per cwt d p	30	0	80	0
Plums, duty 7s per cwt				
French, bottled	0	0	0	0
German	0	0	0	0
Raisins, duty 7s per cwt				
Valencia, new	28	0	45	0
Muscatel	0	0	0	0
Smyrna, red & Chesme	36	0	45	0
Sultana	45	0	65	0
Oranges	s	d	s	d
St Michael, 1st quality, large box	38	0	42	0
Do. 2nd quality	24	0	26	0
Valencia	19	0	21	0
Lisbon & St Ubes, ½ ch	0	0	0	0
Sicily ....per box	9	6	10	0
Lemons				
Messina.........per case	20	0	23	0
Barcelona nuts...per bag	31	0	32	6
Spanish nuts.........p br	39	0	40	0
Brazil nuts	44	0	48	6
Coker nuts.........per 100	16	0	22	0
Flax—duty free	£	s	£	s
Riga K ....per ton	0	0	0	0
— W F P K	80	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 12-head	53	0	54	0
— 9-head	44	0	45	0
Egyptian, govt dressed	0	0	0	0
— native ditto	0	0	0	0
Hemp—duty free				
St Ptrsbg, clean, per ton	33	0	34	0
outshot	33	0	0	0
half-clean	32	0	0	0
Riga, Rhine	37	0	0	0
Manilla	52	0	0	0
East Indian Sunn	15	0	21	0
China grass	0	0	0	0
Jute	11	10	24	10
rejections	10	0	10	10
cuttings	6	0	6	5
Coir—Yarn, good & fine	35	0	60	0
ord. to fair	22	10	38	0
fibre	23	0	36	0
rope	29	0	36	10
junk	30	0	31	0

	s	d	s	d
Hides—Ox & Cow, pr lb	s	d	s	d
B. A. and M. Vid. dry	0	5½	0	8½
Do & R. Grande, salted	0	4½	0	6
Brazil, dry	0	5½	0	6½
Drysalted	0	4½	0	5½
Drysalted Mauritius	0	4½	0	5½
Rio, dry Rio Grande	0	6	0	8½
West Coast hides	0	5½	0	7½
Cape, salted	0	3	0	5
Australian	0	2½	0	4½
New York	0	3½	0	3½
East India	0	4½	1	0
Kips, Russia	0	8	0	9
S. America Horse, p hide	5	6	10	9
Indigo—duty free				
Bengal..............per lb	1	0	9	0
Oude	2	5	7	3
Madras	1	0	6	9
Kurpah	2	6	7	6
Manilla	3	0	4	6
Leather—per lb				
Crop hides...30 to 45 lbs	0	11½	1	5
do ...50 65	1	4	1	8
English Butts 16 24	1	0	2	0
do 28 36	1	3	2	7
Foreign Butts 16 25	0	11	1	10
do 28 50	0	11½	2	0
Calf Skins......28 35	1	10	2	8
do 40 60	1	8	2	7
do 80 100	1	3	1	11
Dressing Hides	0	11	1	3
Shaved do	1	0½	1	4
Horse Hides, English	0	11	1	3
do Spanish, per hide	6	0	17	6
Kips, Petersburg, pr lb	1	2	1	7
do East India	0	7	1	10
Metals—Copper pr ton	£	s	£	s
Sheating, bolts, &c.	85	0	86	0
Bottoms	90	0	91	0
Old	70	0	0	0
Tough cake	79	0	81	0
Best select	80	0	84	0
Iron, per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c., British	6	15	7	0
Nail rods	7	10	7	15
Hoops	8	15	9	5
Sheets	9	0	9	10
Pig, No. 1, Wales	3	0	3	5
Bars	5	15	6	5
Rails	5	15	6	5
Pig, No. 1, Clyde	2	12	2	14
Swedish	10	5	10	10
Lead, per ton—Eng. pig	19	10	20	0
sheet	20	5	20	10
red lead	21	5	21	10
white do	28	0	29	10
patent shot	23	5	23	10
Spanish pig	19	5	0	0
Steel, Swedish in kegs	16	10	0	0
in faggots	17	10	0	0
Spelter, for per ton	21	10	0	0
Tin				
English blocks, p ton	92	0	0	0
bars in barrels	93	0	0	0
Refined	95	0	0	0
Banca	94	0	95	0
Straits	88	0	0	0
Tin Plates, per box	s	d	s	d
Charcoal, I C	29	0	32	0
Coke, I C	24	6	26	0
Oils—Fish	£	s	£	s
Sperm ....per tun	140	0	0	0
Head matter	0	0	0	0
South Sea	45	0	0	0
Seal, pale	45	0	0	0
Cod	41	0	0	0
East India	35	0	0	0
Olive, Gallipoli	63	0	0	0
Sicily	59	0	0	0
Palm ....per ton	41	0	0	0
Cocoa-nut	50	0	58	0
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	40	0	40	10
Linseed	38	0	36	5
Black Sea ....p qr	61s	6d	63s	0d
Bombay	68	0	0	0
Do cake (English) p ton	11	0	11	15
Do Foreign	9	5	11	0
Rape, do	4	0	5	0
Petroleum—per tun				
Crude Pennsylvania	11	15	0	0
Crude Canadian	0	0	0	0
Refined ....per gal	1s 4½d		1s 5½d	
Provisions—Duty free				
Butter—Waterford p cwt	114s	0d	116s	0d
Carlow	114	0	116	0
Cork, 4ths, new	102	0	104	0
Limerick	0	0	0	0
Friesland fresh	116	0	0	0
American new	0	0	0	0
Jersey	112	0	124	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf.	58	0	60	0
Hamburg	0	0	0	0
Hams—York	76	0	82	0
Irish	76	0	82	0
Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder	74	0	0	0
Cork and Belfast do	0	0	0	0
Firkin and keg Irish	0	0	0	0
American & Canadian	0	0	0	0
Cask do do	0	0	0	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b	90	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p.tc	98	0	112	0
Cheese—Edam	58	0	62	0
Gouda	60	0	64	0
Canter	18	0	22	0
American	76	0	80	0
Rice—duty free				
Carolina ...... per cwt	35	0	46	0
Bengal, white	13	0	19	0
— cargo	11	0	14	0
Madras	11	0	14	0
Arracan, Rangoon, &c.	10	0	12	6
Java	10	0	22	0
Sago—duty 4½d per cwt				
Pearl..............per cwt	15	0	21	0
Saltpetre—				
Bengal ....per cwt	17	6	19	0
Bombay and Madras	13	6	18	0
English, refined	22	6	23	6
Nitrate of Soda	12	0	13	0

	s	d	s	d
Seeds—	s	d	s	d
Caraway ....per cwt	45	0	48	0
Canary ....per qr	50	0	55	0
Clover, red........per cwt	40	0	56	0
white	66	0	90	0
Coriander	18	0	21	0
Linseed, foreign, per qr	58	0	62	0
English	60	0	70	0
Mustard, br.........p bush	16	0	18	0
white	10	0	17	0
Rape, per last of 10 qrs.	£30	0	32	0
Silk—duty free	s	d	s	d
Surdah ....per lb	28	0	30	0
Cossimbuzar	19	0	23	0
Gonatea	17	6	29	0
Comercolly	17	0	28	0
China, Tsatlee	24	0	32	6
Taysaam	17	0	28	6
Canton	20	0	26	0
Thrown	0	0	0	0
Raws—White Novi	40	0	43	0
Fossombrone	40	0	42	0
Bologna	0	0	0	0
Milan	36	0	40	0
Organzines				
Piedmont, 22-24	42	0	46	0
Do. 24-28	42	0	46	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-20	44	0	46	0
Do. 22-24	41	0	44	0
Do. 24-28	41	0	44	0
Do. 28-30	40	0	44	0
Trams—Milan, 22-24	40	0	44	0
Do. 24-28	40	0	44	0
Brutias—Short reel	0	0	0	0
Patent do	42	0	45	0
Persians	14	0	22	0
Spices—Pepper, duty free				
Malabar, &c......per lb	0	3½	0	4½
Eastern	0	2½	0	3½
White	0	5½	1	6
Pimento, duty free				
mid and good ...per lb	0	2	0	2½
Cinnamon, duty free				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	1	3	3	0
Malabar & Tellicherry	1	4	2	0
Cassia Lignea, duty free............per cwt	110	0	118	0
Cloves, duty free				
Amboyna and Bencoolen ....per lb	0	4½	1	4
Zanzibar and Bourbon	0	3½	0	9½
Ginger, duty free.				
E. India, com.....p cwt	27	6	28	0
Do Cochin & Calicut	60	0	130	0
African	32	0	34	0
Mace, duty free...per lb	1	0	3	6
Nutmegs, duty free p lb	0	10	4	2
Spirits—Rum, duty 10s 2d per gal.				
Jamaica, per gal., bond,				
15 to 25 O P	2	4	2	6
30 to 35 —	2	10	3	2
fine marks	4	0	4	6
Demerara, proof	1	7	1	8
Leeward Island —	1	5	1	6
East India —	1	4	1	5
Foreign —	1	4	1	5
Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal				
Vintage of 1st brand in hhds 1866	5	2	5	3
1865	5	6	5	8
1864	6	6	6	8
1863	7	6	9	3
Geneva, common	2	0	2	1
Fine	2	9	3	0
Corn spirits, pf duty paid	12	6	0	0
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation	2	0	0	0
Malt spirits, duty paid	12	8	13	8
Sugar—Per cwt—Duty paid				
British plantation— Duty.	s	d	s	d
grocery yellow ...10/6	33	6	39	0
refining..........8/2&10/6	28	0	34	0
Foreign Muscovado, low to fine yel. grocery...10/6	33	6	36	6
lw to gd refining 8/2&10/6	28	0	34	0
Mauritius, crystalised—				
Nos. 15 à 17.........11/8	38	0	40	0
13 à 14.........10/6	36	0	37	0
10 à 12......... —	33	6	35	6
Syrups, low to gd yel. —	31	6	33	6
lwtofine brown 8/2&9/4	25	6	30	6
Bengal, Benares, low to fine white ....10/6&11/8	36	0	41	0
Date, lwtofine yl 9/4&10/6	30	0	35	0
very low to fine brown.........8/2&9/4	23	0	29	0
Penang, superior yellow to good white...10/6&11/8	36	0	39	6
lw to fine yellow 9/4&10/6	31	6	35	0
lw to fine brown..8/2&9/4	26	0	31	0
Madras—				
crystlisd whte 11/8&12/10	38	0	42	0
low to fine yellow.10/6	33	0	37	0
Native, low brown to low yellow...........8/2&9/4	25	0	29	6
Jaggery 8/2	23	0	25	0
Siam and China, low to good white...10/6&11/8	36	0	40	0
low to fine yellow and grey ....9/4&10/6	31	0	35	6
brown ....8/2&9/4	23	6	30	6
Manilla, clayed, common to good 9/4	27	9	28	6
Muscovado...............8/2	23	6	25	0
Java—				
low to good white ...11/8	38	0	40	0
low to fine yellow and grey 10/6	32	6	37	0
Havana, white, above No. 18.....................12/10	41	0	43	0
florette, Nos. 15 à 18.11/8	38	0	40	6
yellow, 12 à 14.10/6	35	0	37	0
— 10 à 11. —	33	0	34	6
brown 7 à 9. 9/4	28	6	31	6
Bahia & Maceio, low grey to good white 10/6	32	0	36	6
low to fine brown.8/2&9/4	25	6	31	0
Pernam, Paraiba, & Maceio, low to good white.10/6	33	0	36	6
yellow ....9/4&10/6	30	0	32	0
low to fine brown 8/2&9/4	26	0	29	6
Beetroot .... —	0	0	0	0

	s	d	s	d
Refined—For consumption	s	d	s	d
8 to 10 lb loaves	0	0	0	0
12 to 14 lb loaves	45	0	46	0
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	43	0	46	6
Lumps, 45 lb	41	0	42	0
Wet crushed	36	6	38	0
Pieces	30	0	32	6
Bastard	27	0	31	0
Treacle	15	6	18	6
For export, free on board				
Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb.	0	0	0	0
6 lb loaves	36	6	0	0
10 lb do	35	6	0	0
14 lb do	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 28 lb	35	0	35	6
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	43	0	43	6
Crushed	31	6	32	0
Bastards	0	0	0	0
Treacle	15	6	18	6
Dutch, refined, f.o.b in Holland				
6 lb loaves	37	0	0	0
10 lb do	36	0	0	0
Superfine crushed	30	6	31	0
No. 1, crushed	28	9	29	6
No. 2	27	6	28	0
Belgian refined, f.o.b. at Antwerp				
8 to 10 lb loaves	0	0	0	0
Crushed, 1	29	6	30	0
Tallow—Duty free				
Town Tallow......per cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 1st Y C	44	6	0	0
Tar—Stockholm, pr brl	14	0	0	0
Archangel	15	0	0	0
Tea—duty 6d per lb				
Congou, low	0	7½	0	9½
common	0	11	1	0
rn. str. to str. bk. lf.	1	2	1	3
fine and Pekoe kinds	1	7	2	6
Souchong	1	1	2	6
Pekoe, flowery	0	9	1	8
Orange	0	0	0	0
Plain Caper	0	0	0	0
Scented Caper	0	9	1	10
Oolong	0	10	2	4
Twankay, common	0	8	1	2
Hyson, kind	0	9	1	1
skin	0	6	0	10
Young Hyson	1	3	3	0
Canton	0	8	1	0
Gunpowder	1	4	3	6
Canton	0	7	1	4
Timber—Timber and Hewn Wood—Dantzic & Memel fir—per load	50	0	75	0
Riga fir	60	0	65	0
Swedish fir	34	0	40	0
Canada red pine	65	0	95	0
— yellowpine, large	60	0	90	0
— — small	50	9	55	0
N. Brnswk. & Can. Bd. pine	80	0	90	0
Quebec oak	100	0	125	0
Baltic oak	60	0	130	0
African oak	140	0	200	0
Indian teake	180	0	210	0
Wainscot logs 18 ft each	65	0	95	0
Deals and Sawn and Prepared Wood				
Norway, Peterbg stand	£10	0	13	0
Swedish	8	0	10	10
Russian	10	10	14	0
Finland	8	0	10	0
Canada 1st pine	16	10	20	0
— 2nd	11	10	13	10
American spruce	8	5	9	10
Dantzic deck, each	14s	0	23s	0
Staves				
Baltic, per mille	£140	0	180	0
Quebec, per standard do.	85	0	90	0
Tobacco—dy 3/p lb & 5pct	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, bond	0	8	0	9
Virginia leaf	0	7	0	11
— stript	0	8	1	0
Kentucky leaf	0	4	1	0
— stript	0	6	1	2
Negrohead...dy 4s sorted	1	6	2	6
Columbian lf. dy 3s & 5pc	0	7½	2	2
Havana	1	6	6	0
— cigars, bd duty 5s	6	0	22	0
Turpentine—Per cwt				
American Spirits, w/tbcks	38	6	39	0
French do	37	0	37	6
Rough	12	6	0	0
Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lbs				
Fleeces S. Down hogs	£18	0	19	0
Half-bred hogs	19	0	20	0
Kent fleeces	17	10	18	10
S. Dwn ewes & wthrs	16	10	17	10
Leicester do	18	0	19	0
Sorts—Clothing, picklock	19	10	21	0
Prime	18	0	19	0
Choice	17	10	18	0
Super	16	10	17	0
Combing—Wethr mat	19	0	19	10
Picklock	16	10	17	10
Common	14	0	15	0
Hog matching	21	0	22	0
Picklock matching	17	0	17	10
Super do	14	0	15	0
Colonial—	s	d	s	d
Australian—Lambs	1	3	1	10
Scoured, &c	1	3	2	6
Unwashed	0	8	0	11
Locks and pieces	0	8	1	6
Slipe and skins	1	1	1	8
Port Philip—Lambs	1	4	2	4
Scoured, &c	1	4	2	6
Unwashed	0	9	1	3
Locks and pieces	1	0	1	8
S. Australian—Lambs	1	3	1	10
Scoured, &c	1	4	1	10
Unwashed	0	7	1	1
Locks and pieces	1	2	1	6
V. D. Land—Lambs	1	5	2	2
Scoured, &c	1	5	1	10
Unwashed	0	8	1	0
Locks and pieces	1	2	1	7
Cape G. Hope—Fleeces	0	11	1	10
Lambs	0	11	1	9
Scoured, &c	1	0	1	9
Unwashed	0	7	0	10

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 13 weeks ending March 30, 1867, showing the Stock on March 30, compared with the corresponding period of 1866.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

EAST AND WEST INDIAN PRODUCE, &c.

SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	1866 tons	1867 tons	1866 tons	1867 tons	1866 tons	1867 tons	1866 tons	1867 tons
West India...	15321	13588	218	591	19972	24791	8675	6112
Mauritius ...	7142	1896	592	85	5463	2340	8863	4734
Bengal & Pg	448	490	85	41	1015	2700	4757	1619
Madras	4632	960	25	...	1998	1940	10686	10875
Total B. P.	27544	16934	960	497	28448	30771	32981	23340
Foreign.								
Mau.,&c.....	2033	1560	757	223	1469	4198	20648	29272
Cuba & Hav.	444	1282	741	433	950	6845	13646	5090
Brazil.....	624	197	20	127	701	1073	2211	1414
P. Rico, &c.	163	183	46	18	1130	2766	4105	2478
Dutch.....	4475	7427	78	26	5867	5232	5346	2952
Total Frgn	7749	10619	1642	822	10117	20114	45956	41206
Grand Total.	35293	27423	2602	1319	38565	50885	78937	64546

MOLASSES.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	1866 tons	1867 tons	1866 tons	1867 tons	1866 tons	1867 tons	1866 tons	1867 tons
West India	453	742	216	163	565	610	1400	568
Foreign ...	104	...	7	37	...	129	919	328
Total ...	557	742	223	200	565	739	2319	896
MELADO....	...	...	...	...	22	20	87	...

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals
West India..	579140	504585	346815	405150	476055	551220	1641455	1494720
East India...	58070	50859	44865	50760	495	23175	96030	138170
Foreign	57420	7850	63000	33030	810	2520	171090	222213
			Exported.					
Vatted	419445	411935	378225	301270	45000	30030	423720	463930
Total ...	1112935	979200	852905	790240	522360	639945	2332305	2317050

COCOA—Cwts.

B.Plantation	10167	16160	1656	510	10422	8617	6891	15068
Foreign	1877	5221	1347	882	3948	3085	7721	13026
Total ...	12044	21401	3003	1392	14370	11682	14523	28094

COFFEE—Tons.

West India..	92	114	61	107	56	89	124	69
Ceylon	4992	3491	4163	4026	2919	3639	5815	5372
East India...	627	781	681	764	517	793	1537	1360
Mocha	16	89	16	36	27	61	160	120
Brazil.....	1299	1317	812	1368	85	286	2098	757
Other Frgn	219	402	156	360	239	466	510	819
Total ...	7245	6234	5892	6661	3843	4734	10184	8856
RICE	tons 3860	tons 227	tons ...	tons ...	tons 11797	tons 11968	tons 26069	tons 18039

PEPPER.

White.....	tons 75	tons 248	tons 3	tons ...	tons 101	tons 133	tons 304	tons 453
Black	1447	2255	239	...	351	1721	3528	4163
NUTMEGS.	pkgs 243	pkgs 369	pkgs ...	pkgs ...	pkgs 309	pkgs 457	pkgs 2474	pkgs 2352
Do. Wild..	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	...
CAS. LIG...	2084	3442	...	...	2730	1983	4700	2280
CINNAMON	3674	2701	...	...	2463	2681	2560	2534
PIMENTO..	bags 2999	bags 19650	bags ...	bags ...	bags 2502	bags 13651	bags 40548	bags 39577

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

COCHNEAL	serons 6026	serons 6726	serons ...	serons ...	serons 5828	serons 5524	serons 5783	serons 6275
LAC DYE...	chests 647	chests 1101	chests ...	chests ...	chests 1235	chests 1571	chests 4777	chests 4520
LOGWOOD	tons 484	tons 2146	tons ...	tons ...	tons 1926	tons 3678	tons 457	tons 318
FUSTIC.....	215	218	...	...	583	416	412	14

INDIGO.

East India...	chests 2071	chests 540	chests ...	chests ...	chests 5186	chests 6146	chests 12039	chests 10039
Spanish.....	serons 6371	serons 9945	serons ...	serons ...	serons 2067	serons 2300	serons 5681	serons 9425

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass ...	tons 1916	tons 2257	tons ...	tons ...	tons 2956	tons 3313	tons 7631	tons 9682
Nitrate of Soda	1784	486	...	...	1016	1445	2754	639

COTTON.

America ..	bales 40	bales 27	bales ...	bales ...	bales 14	bales ...	bales 26	bales 36
Brazil	269	332	...	...	211	105	136	305
E. India, &c	81974	25222	...	...	75217	47202	31030	37834
Liverpool, all kinds.....	895146	735481	196101	149071	543575	506610	552793	644510
Total	978429	761062	196101	149071	619012	555918	583975	682235

The Railway Monitor

RAILWAY CALLS FOR MARCH.

Amount per share.

	Date due.	Already paid. £ s d	Call. £ s d	Number of Shares.	Amount. £
Caledonian 5 pr cent. Pref. Stock, No. 3.....	29	deposit	all	not known.	
Furness, Ordinary Guar. 5 per cent. till 1872.....	1	2 10 0	2 10 0	20,000	50,000
Glasgow and S. West. 20/ 5 per cent. Pref. conv. in 1872	18	deposit	4 0 0	43,150	172,600
Great Southern of India	1	15 0 0	5 0 0	10,721	53,605
Great Eastern 5 per cent. Debenture Stock.....on allot.		deposit	10 0 0	...	65,750
Metropolitan and St John's Wood Pref.	15	...	2 0 0	25,000	50,000
Midland £22 Pref.	18	deposit	4 10 0	122,227	558,522
					954,957
					£
Amount called in January, 1867.....					3,542,078
— February, 1867					552,700

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

Traffic Receipts.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 23rd of March, on 12,745 miles, to 629,398*l*, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 12,498 miles, to 649,802*l*, showing an increase of 247 miles and a decrease of 20,409*l*. The gross receipts on the 14 principal railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 9,200 miles, to 531,828*l*, and for the corresponding week of 1866, on 9,039 miles, to 545,351*l*, showing an increase of 161 miles and a decrease of 13,523*l*.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

LONDON.

Monday, April 1.—In the share market to-day, British railways were the only description showing any degree of activity, and closed at a further decided advance of prices; banks and miscellaneous shares were also generally maintained, but American securities showed a downward tendency. Of the banks, Ottoman and Bank of Egypt advanced ½ and 1 respectively. In miscellaneous, Electric Telegraph advanced 1, Anglo-American a further ¼, Atlantic further 3, ditto (8 per cent.) further 2½, Anglo-Mexican Mint and Merchant Shipping ½ each, and Australian Copper ⅛; Berlin Waterworks recovered ¼; Italian Irrigation relapsed ½; and ditto (bonds) declined 2, and City Offices and Royal Mail Steam ½ each.

Tuesday, April 2.—In the share market to-day, British railways were again, in some instances, active, and there was a few instances of improvement, but the general tendency was downward; American securities were also again rather flat, but banks were firm, and, with the first named exception, the amount of business transacted was inconsiderable. Of the British lines, Glasgow and South-Western and South Devon improved 1 each, and North-Eastern (Berwick) ½, Metropolitan relapsed 1½, Great Eastern and South-Eastern ¾ each, Great Northern (A stock), Great Western, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and Midland ½ each; ditto (Birmingham and Derby 1, and Lancashire and Yorkshire ¼; and Chatham (Metropolitan extension) declined 4½, and Great Northern (original) 1. In colonial, no alterations are recorded. In foreign, Antwerp and Rotterdam improved ½, and Philadelphia and Erie declined 2, Erie shares (paid up) a further ¼, and Atlantic and Great Western (debentures) further ¼, closing at 31 to 32. In mines, Grenville advanced ¼, Herodsfoot 1, and West Chiverton 2½; East Wheal Russell and Providence receded ¼ each, and Don Pedro North del Rey relapsed ½.

Wednesday, April 3.—In the share market to-day, dulness was the prevailing feature, and no average alteration of prices appears in any of the descriptions, except British railways, of which North-Eastern (York) improved ½; and Bristol and Exeter, Caledonian, Brighton, North British, North Staffordshire, and Metropolitan (extension) declined 1 each, ditto (original), Great Northern (A Stock), Great Western, North-Western, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and Midland a further ½ each, Lancashire and Yorkshire further ¾, Chatham ½, and Great Eastern a further ¼. In colonial, Madras (4½ and 4½ per cent.) advanced 1 each, and Scinde ½; and Grand Trunk of Canada receded ½, and Great Western of Canada (shares) ½ each. In foreign, Atlantic and Great Western (debentures) recovered ¼, at 31½ to 32½; Illinois Central (sterling bonds) improved 1½, and Antwerp and Rotterdam a further ¼; and Northern of France and Buenos Ayres Great Southern receded ½ each, and Erie shares (paid up) a further ¼. In mines, Great Laxey were ½ better, and Chontales ½ lower.

Thursday, April 4.—In the share market to-day, dulness was again prevalent, and affected with a flat tendency British and foreign railways. Banks were firm, and the other descriptions showed no material average alterations. In mines, East Carn Brea and Clifford improved ¼ and ½ respectively; Great Wheal Vor receded ½, East Grenville, East Wheal Russell, and North Wheal Crofty ¼ each, and United Mexican ½; and St John del Rey were 1 higher. Of the banks, Ionian advanced 2, River Plate (new), and London Joint-Stock ½ each, and Consolidated ⅛. East India Irrigation and Home and Colonial Assurance improved ¼ each, and Mediterranean Extension Telegraph declined ¼, and United Discount and Viceroy of Egypt's Loan ½ each.

Friday, April 5.—In the railway market to-day, the transactions consisted mostly of sales, and prices showed a fresh fall. London, Brighton, and South Coast stock was extremely heavy, and was 5 per cent. lower. Metropolitan declined ⅞; Midland, ⅝; Great Western, South-Eastern, and Great Northern (A), ½; London, Chatham, and Dover, ⅜; London and North-Western, ¼; and Lancashire and Yorkshire and Great Eastern, ⅛.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London.
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	78
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	108½
Stock	100	100	Cambrian	42½
3801	50	50	Cork and Bandon	.....
23448	20	20	Cornwall	5
Stock	100	100	Dublin and Belfast Junction	66½
Stock	100	100	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn June	71
14000	100	100	East London, Scrip Certificate	.....
Stock	100	100	Glasgow and South-Western	100½
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, Ordinary Stock	37¾
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglian Stock	6
Stock	100	100	Great North of Scotland	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	113¾
			Do. A Stock	121
			Do. B Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western (I)	90
Stock	100	100	Great Western—Original	49¾
Stock	100	100	Do. Stour Valley guar. Stk	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. South Wales	.....
Stock	100	125	Do. West Midland—Oxford	25½
Stock	100	100	Do. do. Newport	57½
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	129½
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton & South Coast	68
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	16½
			Do Metropolitan Ex, A	10
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	116
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	78
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Shef., & Lincolnshire	46
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	115¾
Stock	100	100	Do. Extension	102
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan District	.....
46665	20	4	Do. do	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland	112½
118925	2	2	Do. 2l shares	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham and Derby	62
20000	50	50	Midland Gt. Western (Ireland)	.....
Stock	100	100	North British	33½
Stock	100	100	Do. Edinb., Perth, & Dundee	.....
Stock	100	100	North Eastern—Berwick	102
40937	25	333e	Do. G. N. E. Purchase	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Leeds	61½
Stock	100	100	Do. York	93
Stock	100	100	Do. Carlisle	.....
24000	25	25	Do. Stockton and Darlington	33½
10000	25	20	Do. 1860 and 1861	28½
Stock	100	100	North London	113½
40000	10	10	Do. 1864–5	.....
15000	10	5	Do. 1866	6
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	69¾
Stock	100	100	North and S.-Western Junction	114
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	.....
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	.....
Stock	100	100	South Devon	45¾
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	66¾
15000	20	20	Staines, Wokingham, & Woking	9
Stock	100	100	Taff Vale	155½
22270	10	4	Do. C	7
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	.....
18000	100	100	West Cornwall	.....
			PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	82½
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do Scottish N.E., Aberdn Stk	76
Stock	100	100	Da do Midland Stock	.....
7680	6½	6½	Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. Junc.	106
Stock	100	100	Glasgow & S.-W. guar 5. p cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglican A, 5 p cent	87½
Stock	100	100	Do. B, 6 per cent Preference	104½
Stock	100	100	Do. C, 7 per cent Preference	112½
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 1, 5 per cent. stock	87½
Stock	100	100	Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar.	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Norfolk 5 per ct Ext. 1846	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref.	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p c Redeem. at 10 p c pm	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr ct do. at 5 pr ct pm	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt South & Wst. (Ireland) 4 p c	.....
10000	50	6	Gt West. (Bks. & Hants Ex) 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5l p c Redm. Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham guar. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham Pref. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Chester guarantee Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 8 per cent Pref. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. S. Wales guar. 4 per cent.	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do W. M.—Oxf. 1st gua. Stock	110
Stock	100	100	Do. 2nd guarantee Stock	105
Stock	100	100	Do. Newport 5 per cent pref. redeemable at 5 pr cent pm	92½
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 p c preference option till 1866	100
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 per cent. with option till 1869	97½
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 p ct	126
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent (E. Lancashire	126
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ pc (Blackburn Purchase)	.....
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall, 4½ p c St	.....
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, 5 per cent guarantee Stock No. 1	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 2	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 4	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent 1858	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do 1863	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 p cent. Preference Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per ct do. (W. E. & C.P.)	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 per cent 1859	.....
Stock	100	100	London Chatham and Dover	47½

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
Stock	100	160	Lon. & N.-W., Cov. & Nun. 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	160	Do. Bedford and Cambridge	84
Stock	100	160	Do. Shrewsbury & Welshpool	.....
Stock	100	100	London & S.-Western, 7 per cent	138½
Stock	100	100	Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire	117½
172500	6	6	Do. 6l	6½
Stock	100	100	Do. 3½ per cent.	65½
49630	10	5	Do. Redeemable 6 per cent	5½
Stock	100	100	Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stock	128½
Stock	100	100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm. 6 p c	127
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent pref. Stock	93
Stock	100	100	Do. Leices. & Hitch. 4 p c Stk	86
Stock	100	100	North British	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2, 5 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Edin., Perth, & Dun. 4 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	N.E.—Consolidated pref. 4 pr ct	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent. redeemable	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Berwk., G.N.E. 4 p c pref.	.....
60872	25	10	Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.	10½
18000	25	25	Do. Stokta & Darln., A 5 p ct	26½
34000	25	25	Do. B 6 per cent	31½
8000	25	25	Do. C 6 per cent	31½
Stock	100	100	Do. W. Hartlepool Harbour & R.	78½
55500	20	20	North Staffordshire	21½
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. E. 3½ pr ct pref. Stck	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Aberdeen guar. 6 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 per cent pref. Stock	.....
20000	10s	10s	South Devon Annuities 10s	9¾
40000	11 6d	11 6d	Sth-East.—(Reading Ann. 11 6d)	21½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Fixed 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	South York. & R. Dun, 4 p c gua.	.....
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	50
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.	
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead	86
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	.....
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	54
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent	117
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	109
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	95
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, gua. 6 pr cent	130
10160	25	25	Gloucester and Dean Forest	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. E. U., Harwich 4 pc shares	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Woodbridge Ext. 4 pr cent	.....
Stock	100	100	G. Western, W. Midland, Hereford	97½
14000	50	50	Hull and Selby	108
Stock	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle	208½
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	89
Stock	100	100	London and Chatham 4½ pr cent	66½
Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich	40
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend.	.....
Stock	100	100	Lowestoft, guarantee 4 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	.....
...	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxton, & Matlock	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	89
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent	49½
5391	50	50	Do. 6 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	North-Western A perp pref 5 p c	108
Stock	100	100	Netting. & Granth. Rlwy. & Canal	90
22800	25	25	Preston and Wyre	41
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Stepreth	131
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Hereford	130
23935	10	8	Do. do	10½
Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	.....
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire and River Don	98
Stock	100	100	Do 4 per cent guaranteed	80
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	97½
Stock	100	100	Victoria Station, Pimlico	172½
Stock	100	100	West Cornwall	50
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	77½
4450	10	10	Wimbledon and Croydon	.....
			DEBENTURE STOCKS.	
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern	77½
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	94
Stock	100	100	Gt. Wstn—W. Mid.—Oxf. 4½ pc	92½
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton &c.	.....
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	94½
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland	94
Stock	100	100	North British, E. P. and D. B.	.....
Stock	100	100	North Eastern	94
Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern	.....
			BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
...	100	100	Atlantic and St Lawrence	56
Stock	100	100	Bombay, Bar., & C. India guar.	101½
50000	20	12	Do. F. Shares	12½
60000	20½	20½	Buffalo and Lake Huron	4
15000	10	10	Do Preference	6
Stock	100	100	Calcutta & Sth. East., guar. 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	Cape Town and Dock 6 p c guar.	47½
Stock	100	100	Demerara, 7 p. c. perpet. pref.	102
Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr cent	102
Stock	100	100	East Indian	108½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr cent debentures, 1870	100½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870	100½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1866-71	106
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do., 1870-75	106
Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	18¾
Stock	100	100	Do. First Preference Bonds	61
Stock	100	100	Do. deferred	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Second Preference Bonds	30
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Third Preference Stock	38½
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Fourth Preference Stock	23
Stock	100	100	Do. do deferred	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Indian Penin. guar. 5 p ct	108
28378	20	6	Do. do.	7¾
62525	20	4	Do. New	5¾
Stock	100	100	Great Sth. of India guar. 5 pr ct	90½
Stock	100	100	Do guaranteed 5 per cent	.....

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
117102	20½	20½	Great Western of Canada, Shares	12½
52598	20½	20½	Do. New	12½
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Bonds 1873	92½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent. 1877-8	87
50000	10	3	Indian Branch (Limited)	3¾
Stock	100	100	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent	107½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	93
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	89
Stock	100	100	Scinde guaranteed 5 per cent	96½
Stock	100	100	Do. Delhi do.	96½
...	20	10	Do. do	9½
Stock	100	100	Do. Punjaub do	96½
Stock	100	100	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla	.....
			FOREIGN.	
50000	10	10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	9½
90000	20	20	Bahia and San Francisco, Lim., guaranteed 7 per cent	14
42500	5	5	Belgian Eastern Junction	1¾
37500	20	20	B. Ayres, G. Southern, g 7 p c Lim	15
75000	20	16	Dutch Rhenish	15½
500000	20	20	Eastern of France	22½
100000	20	20	Great Luxembourg	6
110165	4	4	Do. Obligations	3½
60000	20	20	Imperial Mexican, Limited	5
26595	20	20	Namur & Liege gua. 14l per ann	9½
10000	20	20	Do. guar. 6 per cent Pref.	12½
525000	15	15	Northern of France	49
15000	10	10	N. Rail. of Buenos Ayres g. 7 p c	3
47500	20	20	Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	3
577500	20	20	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	36
300000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	34
60000	20	20	Recife & San Francisco (g. 7 pc)	10
81600	20	20	Riga and Dunaburg	.....
27000	20	20	Royal Danish	.....
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	6½
17000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent Preference	9
100000	20	20	San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c	14½
		20	Do. do.	.....
750000	20	20	S. Austrian & Lombardo-Venetn	16
156250	20	20	Do. Obligation	6¾
134000	20	20	Southern of France	22½
40000	20	20	Turin and Savona	5
26757	8½	8½	West Flanders	6
200000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent. Preference	6½
300000	20	20	Western and N.-W. of France	23½
			BRITISH MINES.	
3000	...	8½	Chiverton	7½
2900	...	30	Clifford Amalgamated	7½
1024	10	1	Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock)	380
512	...	20½	East Bassett (Illogan)	18
6144	...	2¼	East Caradon	6
6000	...	3¾	East Carn Brea	2¾
6000	...	66¼	East Grenville	2½
1906	...	69s	East Lovell	16
4000	...	11½	East Wheal Russell (Tavistock)	3
486	...	66	Grambler & St Aubyn (Gwennap)	4½
12500	4	4	Great Laxey, Limited	13
6000	...	14½s	Great South Tolgus	8
5908	...	40	Great Wheal Vor (Helston)	19½
6000	...	180s	Grenville	1
1024	...	170s	Herod's-Foot	34
6000	...	110s	Hingston Down	2½
896	...	13¾	Margaret (Uny Lelant)	8
9000	...	4½	Marke Valley	4½
400	...	56¾	New Seton	45
700	...	38¾	North Roskear	8
6000	...	84s	North Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	.....
5640	...	55s	North Wheal Crofty	5¾
1120	...	206s	Providence (Uny Lelant)	23
512	...	1½	South Caradon (St Cleer)	300
6138	...	62s	South Condurrow	1
496	...	18¾	South Wheal Frances (Illogan)	19
920	4s.	35½	Stray Park	2½
6000	...	9	Tir Croft	15
4200	5	5	Vigra and Clogau, Limited	.....
6000	...	1½	West Bassett (Illogan)	1½
1024	...	14	West Caradon (Liskeard)	9
3000	...	11	West Chiverton	71
400	...	47½	West Wheal Seton	135
512	...	5½	Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	65
512	...	16	Wheal Buller (Redruth)	24
1024	...	8	Wheal Mary Ann (Menheniot)	13
396	...	88½	Wheal Seton	105
1000	...	5½	Wheal Treiawney (Liskeard)	11
			FOREIGN MINES.	
35000	2	2	Alamillos, Limited	1
20000	20	7	Australian	.....
10000	5	5	Brazilian Land and Mining	.....
15000	10	7	Cape Copper	6¾
25000	2	1¾	Capula Silver	1
30000	5	3	Chontales Gold & Silver Mining, L.	2½
10000	20	16½	Copiapo	2
100000	1	14s	Don Pedro, N. del Rey	1
..	1	1	Dun Mountain Copper	.....
25000	8	2¾	East del Rey	½
25000	2	2	Fortuna	1¼
20000	20	20	General	19
68000	1½	1	Kapunda	½
15000	3	3	Linares	1
10000	5	2¾	Lusitanian	¾
103815	1	1	Mariquita	.....
100000	2	2	M. Aureos Braz. Gold Mng. Co.	.....
50000	4	3	Panulcillo Copper, Limited	2½
30000	5	2	Pestarena Gold, Limited	1½
10000	20	20	Pontgibaud	5
100000	5	1	Port Phillip	¾
12000	50	42½	Royal Cobre Copper, Limited	.....
120000	1	1	Scottish Australian	½
11000	20	15	St John del Rey	55
43174	30	28½	United Mexican	2½
10000	10	6	Vancouver Coal	2½
20000	5	5	Washoe Gold, Limited	¾
8000	1	1	Worthing	¾
75000	1	1	Yerke Peninsula, Limited	½
45000	3	3	Yudanamutana of S. Australia	½

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

THE AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE, LAND, AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, issues Debentures to the extent of its uncalled share capital, in sums of £100 or upwards, for three or more years, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly by coupon. These constitute a first charge on the entire assets and capital, the former consisting of mortgage and other approved securities in the Australian colonies.

Full information can be obtained at the offices, 73 Cornhill, E.C.

PEYTON WM. CLEMENT, Secretary.

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Major-General Henry Pelham Burn. | Duncan James Kay, Esq.
Henry George Gordon, Esq. | Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. | Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to ISSUE DEBENTURES on the following terms, viz., for 1 year at 5 per cent., for 3 years at 5½ per cent., and for 5 years and upwards at 6 per cent. per annum.

Applications for particulars to be made at the office of the Company, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad street, London, E.C.—By order,

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36s WARD'S PALE SHERRY. 36s

Fit for a Gentleman's Table.

BOTTLES AND CASES INCLUDED.

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CHARLES WARD AND SON,

(Established upwards of a Century.)

MAYFAIR, W., LONDON.

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LAMBERT BROTHERS, WALSALL.

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LAP WELDED BOILER TUBES.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS with square openings.

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DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of Her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity has induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine articles, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vender. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped.

"G. and J. Deane, London bridge,"

and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed.

"G. and J. DEANE's Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

ADOPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient and particularly applicable for warm climates

1st. It is a non-conductor.

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4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person

5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalize the temperature.

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{64 New Earl street,
{84 Bread street,
Cannon street,
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And at Liverpool and Glasgow.

DOG LICENCE

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue give notice, that from and after the 5th of April inst., every person keeping a dog is required to pay a licence duty of 5s for each dog.

The penalty for keeping a dog without licence is £5.

The person in whose custody, charge, or possession, or in whose house or premises any dog shall be found or seen, is deemed to be the person who keeps such dog, unless the contrary be proved.

Post office orders or postage stamps for the duty may be remitted to the Collectors of Inland Revenue at Somerset house or Tower hill, or Gresham house, Old Broad street, with a statement of the name and abode of the applicant, on receipt of which a licence will be forwarded. Forms of application may be obtained at any post office.

Licences may be obtained in London and its vicinity at the following places.

WM. CORBETT, Secretary.

Inland Revenue, Somerset house, London,
April 4, 1867.

Somerset house—Collector's office.
Tower hill—Collector's office.
Gresham house, Old Broad street—Collector's office.
Mile end—Surveyor's office, 118 Mile end road.
Dalston—Surveyor's office, 2 Alma villas, Dalston road.
Islington—Inland Revenue office, 6 Fullen's row.
Highgate and Hampstead—Surveyor's office, 21 Harrington st, Hampstead road.
Paddington—Surveyor's office, 19 Paddington green.
Kensington—Surveyor's office, 25 Upper Phillimore place.
Vauxhall—Surveyor's office, Hanover place, Clapham road.
Camberwell—Inland Revenue office, 95 Hill street, Peckham.
Southwark—Surveyor's office, 47 Tooley street.
43 Somerset street, Portman square—Surveyor's office.

DOG LICENCE.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue give notice, that from and after the 5th of April inst., every person keeping a dog is required to pay a licence duty of 5s for each dog.

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Post office orders or postage stamps for the duty may be remitted to the Collector of Inland Revenue at

TOWER HILL, LONDON (Middlesex Collection),

with a statement of the name and abode of the applicant, on receipt of which a license will be forwarded. Forms of application may be obtained at any post office.

Licences may be obtained in the county of

MIDDLESEX,

at the following places, and at places at a distance from the offices named, licences may be obtained from the Supervisor of Inland Revenue on his occasional visits. Notice of the times and places of his attendance for this purpose will be given at least a week before the day of attendance.

WM. CORBETT, Secretary.

Inland Revenue, Somerset house, London,
April 4, 1867.

Tower hill, London—Office of Collector of Inland Revenue.

Ealing, Staines, Uxbridge } Stamp office.

LENNON AND CAPE, STOCK AND Share Brokers, 136, Pitt street, Sydney, New South Wales, Official brokers for the sale of New South Wales Public Securities, in the colony of New South Wales, as per annexed copy of new South Wales Government Gazette Notice, undertake the investment of capital in Government or Local Companies Debentures, and Joint Stock Companies, or on mortgages, upon advantageous terms; undertake the agency of parties connected with the colony, in collecting and remitting dividends, rents, &c.; and undertake every description of financial agency business.

(Copy.)

"The Treasury, New South Wales, Dec. 22, 1866.

"His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been placed to approve of the appointment of Messrs Lennon and Cape as the official brokers for the sale of Public Securities in this colony, on account of the Government.

(Signed) "GEOFFREY EAGAR."

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable excellence of his productions, which, for quality of material, easy action, and great durability, will ensure universal preference. They can be obtained retail of every dealer in the world; wholesale at the Works, Graham street, Birmingham; 91 John street, New York; and 37 Gracechurch street, London.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest and most useful invention of the day, AGUA AMARELLA.—Messrs JOHN GOSNELL and CO., Red Bull Wharf, Angel passage, 93 Upper thames street, London, perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle; half bottles, 10s 6d. Testimonials from artistes of the highest order and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected. Messrs John Gosnell and Co. have been appointed perfumers to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales

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is the nearest to
E. MOSES AND SON'S
Establishment, corner of Tottenham court road and Euston road.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.
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Establishment, New Oxford street, corner of Hart street.

E. MOSES AND SON'S Establishments are closed every Friday evening at sunset till Saturday evening at sunset, when business is resumed till 11 o'clock.

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Any article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money will be returned.

List of Prices with Rules for Self-measurement and Fashion Sheet with Patterns, and "History of London" (second part), gratis and post free.

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BOSTONITE

TABLETS AND SLATES.

		s	d	
PATENT	BOSTONITE	0	3	TABLET.
	BOSTONITE	0	6	Do.
	BOSTONITE	1	0	Do.
PATENT	BOSTONITE	0	6	SLATE
	BOSTONITE	1	0	Do.
	BOSTONITE	1	6	Do.
	BOSTONITE	2	0	Do.
	BOSTONITE	2	6	Do.
PATENT	BOSTONITE	0	6	BOOK SLATE.
	BOSTONITE	1	0	Do.
	BOSTONITE	1	6	Do.

Sold by all Stationers.

Wholesale, PERRY and CO., 37 Red Lion square and 3 Cheapside, London.

'CARSONS'
ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.

Patronised by

The British, Indian, and Colonial Governments,
6,000 of the Nobility and Gentry,
Railway and Canal Companies,
Collieries, Iron Masters, &c.

It is extensively used for all kinds of

Out-Door Work,

And is proved, after a test of 70 years, to surpass any other paint.

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may in the end be safely reckoned upon, as not only is it cheaper in the first place when purchasing, but lasts twice as long as any other paint, and

CAN BE LAID ON BY UNSKILLED LABOUR.

	Per cwt.		Per cwt.
White, or light stone	28s	Bright, or dark red	28s
Bath stone		Chocolate	
Cream colour		Purple brown	
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Portland stone		Black	
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Lead colour		Blue	

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Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

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CONSERVATORIES, GREENHOUSES, FRAMES.

3 CWT free to all stations in England and Wales, and most ports of Ireland and Scotland.

Patterns and Testimonials sent post free.

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DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—James Aspinall Turner, Esq., Manchester.

City Office—32 Threadneedle street.
Charing Cross Branch—450 West Strand.
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Current accounts will be kept in London on the terms ruling with the joint stock banks. In cases where the balance shall not at any time during the half-year have been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances.

Deposits will be received at the current rate of interest.

Letters of credit issued to all parts of India, Europe, and America.—By order, T. J. AGAR, Secretary.

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CONSTANTINOPLE

(Capital £4,050,000, paid-up £2,025,000)

Branches at Smyrna Beyrout, and Salonica, and Agencies at Galatz, Bucharest, Larnaca (Cyprus), Paris, and London.

The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, Galatz, Bucharest, and Larnaca; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government Securities and the collection of the coupons.

The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Salonica and Smyrna for the purchase of produce, such as Cotton, Wool, Silk, Madder roots Valonea, Opium, Grain, &c.

Terms may be ascertained on application at the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lothbury.

R. A. BRENAN, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th Aug., 1851.
Paid-up capital, £1,500,000; reserved fund, £444,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Harry George Gordon, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—William Scott Binny, Esq.

James Blyth, Esq.	Alexander Mackenzie, Esq
Duncan James Kay, Esq.	Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
John Binny Kay, Esq.	James Walker, Esq.

Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief Manager.

BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependences.

They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable at 10 days' notice, and also for longer periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office.

Office hours, 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2.
Threadneedle street, London, 1867.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Established 1817.

Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1850, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council.
Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £333,333.

HEAD OFFICE—SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange at Three and Thirty Days' sight, on the undermentioned Establishments of the Corporation.

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.		
Maitland.	Windsor.	Wagga Wagga.
Newcastle.	Adelong.	Wellington.
Albury.	Gundagai.	Camden.
Bathurst.	Orange.	Grafton.
Mudgee.	Richmond.	Glen Innes.
Tamworth.	Penrith.	Burrowa.
Deniliquin.	Goulbourn.	Sofala.
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne.	Beechworth.	Creswick.
Geelong.	Ararat	Linton.
Kyneton.	Maldon.	Echuca.
Castlemaine.	Wangarratta.	Mansfield.
Ballarat.	Chiltern Agency	
Sandhurst.	Inglewood.	
QUEENSLAND.		
Brisbane.	Rockhampton.	Bowen.
Ipswich.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.
Warwick.		
NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland.	Christchurch.	Wanganui
Wellington.	Dunedin.	Nelson.
Lyttelton.	Invercargill.	

And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land at Hobart Town and Launceston.

The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, and send them for collection, drawn on any of the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, Stuckey's Banking Company the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, the North and South Wales Bank, Birmingham Joint Stock Bank (Limited), and the National Bank in Ireland, are authorised to grant Credits on this Bank at the several establishments in Australia and New Zealand, and will negotiate bills drawn on these Colonies.
—By order of the London Board,

JOHN CURRIE Secretary.

No. 64 Old Broad street, London.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to issue Drafts at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their office.

Threadneedle street, April, 1867.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF
AUSTRALIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital, One Million. Reserve fund, £160,000

This Bank conducts banking business of every description with the Australian Colonies upon current terms. Deposits are also received in London at interest, for fixed periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application at the office.—By order of the Court,

W. M. YOUNG, Secretary.

Offices, 88 Cannon street, E.C.

THE STANDARD BANK OF
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA (Limited).

	£
Subscribed capital	2,316,100
Paid-up capital.....	487,570

Number of Shareholders, 629.

Allows interest at the rate of £4 10s per cent. per annum for sums deposited for one year certain. Rates for other periods may be known on application at the Head office.

The Bank is also prepared to transact every description of banking business with the South African colonies.

Head office, 101 Cannon street, London, E.C.

W. F. SEARLE, Secretary.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF
AUSTRALASIA.

Incorporated by Act of Council of Victoria, 1856.
Capital, £1,000,000; paid up, £437,500; reserve fund, £53,000.

Head office—Melbourne, Victoria.
London office—10A New Broad street, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Alexander Tod, Esq. | Andrew H. Knight, Esq.

MANAGER—James A. Douglas, Esq.

This branch is now open for the transaction of all banking business connected with the Australian Colonies. Letters of credit granted or bills purchased or sent for collection on terms which may be learned at the office, 10A New Broad street.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, 5,000,000 dollars. Paid up, 3,000,000 dollars.
Court of Directors and Head Office in Hong Kong.
LONDON AGENT—W. H. Vacher (95 Old Broad street).

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Singapore
Shanghai	Japan, Yokohama	Bombay
Foochow	Manilla	Calcutta
Ningpo		

The Bank grants DRAFTS upon, and negotiates or collects BILLS at any of its agencies or branches; also receives DEPOSITS for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

In addition to fixed rates of interest, the Bank has adopted the principle of setting aside a certain portion of its yearly profits to be given as a bonus on funds lodged with the Bank. Depositors will participate equally in respect of such bonus, whether shareholders or not.

COMMERCIAL BANKING
COMPANY of SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature, 1848.
London Office, No. 33 Cornhill.
Paid-up Capital, £400,000.
Reserve and Undivided Profits, £117,808.

LONDON BOARD.

Richard Cary Dangar, Esq. | James Arndel Youl, Esq.
Nathaniel Cork, Esq.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are drawn by the London office on Sydney, and the following branches in New South Wales, viz., Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Berrima, Bombala, Bourke, Burangong, Carcoar, Cooma, Dubbo, Goulburn, Gunnedah, Inverell, Kempsey, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Mudgee, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Orange, Peramatta, Queanbeyan, Shoalhaven, Singleton, Wollongong, Wentworth, and Yass; and also on Brisbane, Dalby, Gayndah, and Maryborough, in the Colony of Queensland.

Drafts on the Australian Colonies negotiated and collected. NATHANIEL CORK, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up capital, £750,000. Reserve fund, £250,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Chairman.

Donald Larnach, Esq.	J. Murray Robertson, Esq.
George May, Esq.	Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
Sir Frederick James Halliday, K.C.B.	D. T. Robertson, Esq., Chief Manager, *ex-officio*.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.	The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay	Colombo	Penang	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kandy	Singapore	Hankow
Madras	Galle	Hong Kong	Yokohama

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its branches and agencies, and issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The Bank will undertake the agency of parties connected with India and China, the purchase and sale of Indian securities, the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other money.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest is allowed according to the length of time deposited.

Particulars as to rates, &c., can be ascertained on application.

65 Old Broad street London, E.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING
COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Letters of Credit and Bills issued upon Adelaide and upon the principal towns in South Australia. Drafts negotiated and collected.—Apply at the Royal Bank of Scotland, National Bank of Ireland, and at the Company's offices, 54 Old Broad street, London.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND
AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK. Capital paid up, £600,000. LETTERS of CREDIT on the branches at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, are GRANTED on the most favourable terms. Bills on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection. Deposits received at rates and for periods which may be learned on inquiry at the office.

Letters of credit may also be obtained at the National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate street.
—By order of the Court,

HENRY MOULES, Secretary.

73 Cornhill, E.C.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up Capital, One Million Sterling—GRANTS LETTERS of CREDIT on its Branches in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; on its Branch in Victoria, Vancouver's Island; and its Agents in New York and San Francisco, payable on presentation, free of charge.

Also purchases or forwards for collection Bills on America and Coupons for dividends on American Stocks, and undertakes the purchase and sale of stock and other money business in the British provinces and the United States.—By order of the Court,

C. M'NAB, Secretary.

124 Bishopsgate street, Within, E.C.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH
AFRICAN BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1860,
Paid-up Capital, Half a Million Sterling.

Issues Letters of Credit, free of charge, and Drafts on its Branches at the undermentioned places, viz.—

Port Elizabeth.	D'Urban.
Graham's Town.	Pietermaritzburg.
Cape Town.	King William's Town.
Port Beaufort.	

Advances made against shipments of goods to the Cape Colonies.

Bills negotiated and sent for collection, and all banking business transacted.

Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum (payable half-yearly if desired) allowed on deposits fixed for twelve months.

The rates for other periods may be known at the Head Office, No. 10 King William street, London, E.C.

By order of the Court,

WILLIAM MORRIS JAMES, Manager.

London, June 13, 1866.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED IN 1833.—CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas lane, Lombard street, London.

BANKERS.
Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., and Bank of England.

BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz:—

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal.

EXCEPTIONAL RATES for longer periods than twelve months, particulars of which may be obtained on application.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the branches of the bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised.

Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.

M. BALFOUR, Manager.

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
HEAD MASTER—The Rev. J. R. Wood, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

This College, established for the Education of the Sons of Gentlemen, will be opened in August next.

The remarkable healthiness of Eastbourne, its bracing air, its position on the South Coast, and the immediate proximity of the South Downs, unite to render it singularly adapted for an Educational Establishment.

Two commodious houses, fitted and furnished expressly for the purpose, have been engaged till the College buildings are erected.

Shares, £40; life nominations, £20.

Terms for Tuition—20 Guineas for pupils nominated by shareholders, and 26 Guineas for other pupils; and for Board, 55 to 70 Guineas a year.

A prospectus and every information may be obtained from the Secretary, J. H. CAMPION COLES, Esq., Eastbourne, Sussex.

HERCULES INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
Office—35 Cornhill.
SAMUEL J. SHRUBB,
Secretary.

LADY DAY RENEWALS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies should be renewed within fifteen days from the 25th instant. Receipts may be had of the various agencies and branches, and at the head office.
London: 61 Threadneedle street, E.C.
— West-end Office, 8 Waterloo place, S.W.
March 25th, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
1 Old Broad street, and 16 and 17 Pall Mall, London.
Established 1803.
Subscribed and invested capital and reserved fund, £1,900,000.
Losses paid, £3,000,000.

Fire Insurances granted on every description of property, at home and abroad, at moderate rates.
Claims liberally and promptly settled. All policies are now entitled to the recent reduction in the duty to 1s 6d per cent. whether covering buildings, furniture, or stock.

JAMES HOLLAND, Superintendent.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.
No. 11 Lombard street, London, E.C.
REDUCTION OF FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
Total Invested Funds upwards of £2,750,000.
Total Income upwards of £320,000.

Notice is hereby given, that FIRE POLICIES which expire at Lady Day must be renewed within fifteen days at the office, or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.
All Insurances now have the benefit of the reduced duty of 1s 6d per cent.
For Prospectus and other information apply to the Company's agents, or to
T. TALLEMACH, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 355 Strand, London.
CHAIRMAN—Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Rear-Admiral Currie.

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS.
1. Policies at the ordinary rates of premium become payable during the lifetime of the assured.
2. Indisputability after three years.
3. The granting of greater facilities for the continuance and non-forfeiture of policies.
Prospectuses and every information on application to
HENRY SUTTON, Secretary.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
(Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720),
For FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
Head Office—No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
West-end Office—No. 7 Pall Mall, S.W.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given to persons assured against Fire, that the Renewal Receipts for insurances due at Lady-day are ready to be delivered, and that such insurances as shall remain unpaid after Fifteen Days from the said Quarter day will become void.
Fire Insurances effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.
Damage caused by explosion of gas made good.
No charge for Policy, however small the sum insured.
Commission allowed to brokers and agents effecting foreign and ship insurances against Fire.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the policy holders, than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the head office of the Corporation. JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.—
The full benefit of the reduction of duty to 1s 6d per cent. is given to insurers effecting policies with this Company.
By this reduction and the bonus system of the Norwich Union, the cost of insurance is reduced to a minimum amount.
EXAMPLES OF PREMIUMS REDUCED BY BONUS.

No. of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Annual Premium			Reduced Premium now payable.		
	£	£	s	d	£	s	d
441,411	92,540	222	4	4	120	19	2
459,156	12,000	43	0	0	35	0	0
494,173	6,800	35	14	0	19	16	8
508,975	5,000	7	10	0	4	6	4

The rates of Premiums are in no case higher than those charged by the other principal offices giving no bonus to their insurers.
The duty paid to Government for the year 1863 was £84,152 11s 9d; the amount insured on farming stock was £10,203,272.
For prospectuses apply at the Society's offices, 50 Fleet street, E.C.; and Surrey street, Norwich.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices—1 Dale street, Liverpool; 20 and 21 Poultry; 7 Cornhill, and Charing cross, London.
The Invested Funds now amount to £3,254,334. The Fire Revenue to £818,055, and that of the Life to £254,397. The moderate rates of premium, with a guaranteed fixed Bonus for the Life Policies of this Company, and their value as Special Securities to third parties, render them particularly advantageous. Whole world leave is granted on reasonable terms, and claims are paid thirty days after admission.
Fire premiums falling due at Lady-day must be renewed on or before 8th April.
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary.

Established 1824.

SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY (Fire and Life), No. 37, Cornhill, London, Capital £3,000,000. Fire and Life Insurances on the most liberal terms and condit ons.

	£
Invested Funds at 1st August, 1866 ...	941,842
Annual Revenue from all sources ...	216,000
Amount of Life Insurances in force...	3,750,000

Five-sixths of the profits divided every five years among participating policy holders.
LONDON BOARD.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MANSFIELD.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Balfour, Esq. | John Kingston, Esq.
Robert Collum, Esq., M.D. | John Frank Mieville, Esq.
Francis Fearon, Esq. | H. F. Sandeman, Esq.
H. M. Kemshed, Esq. | G. Ramsay, Esq., Manager.
FREDK. GARLE SMITH,
Secretary to the London Board.
No. 37 Cornhill, London.

THE SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, One Million sterling.
Head Office—35 St Vincent place, Glasgow.
London Office—60 Gracechurch street.
Manchester Office—10 St Ann's square.
Liverpool Office—3 Manchester buildings.
Belfast Office—Commercial buildings.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—William Towers-Clark, Esq., of Wester Moffat.
Alexander Crum, Esq. (Messrs Walter Crum and Co., calico printers), Glasgow.
John M'Andrew, Esq., iron founder and engineer, Glasgow.
H. E. Oram Ewing, jun., Esq. (Messrs James Ewing and Co.)
Hugh Brown, jun., Esq., manufacturer, Glasgow.
Richard Kidston, Esq. (Messrs A. G. Kidston and Co.), Glasgow.
James King, Esq., younger, of Campsie.
James Kirkland, Esq. (Messrs White and Kirkland)
James Reid, Esq. (Messrs John Stewart and Co., iron and coal masters), Glasgow.
Charles Randolph, Esq. (Messrs Randolph, Elder, and Co., shipbuilders), Glasgow.
John Moffat, Esq., Ardrossan.

The Directors refer with satisfaction to the strong evidence of confidence in this Institution, indicated in the progressive business which they have had the pleasure of transacting.

	£	s	d
By the annual report, just issued, it is shown that the total premiums to 31st January last were	25,236	10	9
The losses	11,392	8	7
The amount transferred to reserved fund was	6,256	16	6

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Transfers to this office can be effected without cost or trouble to the assured.
The Company issues policies on, with few exceptions, all descriptions of property, the terms for which are as moderate as consists with safety; it also undertakes to meet all claims under such policies with fairness and without undue delay. All proper advantages are given to the assured.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Arrangements are being made for the commencement of life assurance business, and the Directors hope to be able soon to announce that they are ready to receive proposals.
Applications for agencies, which are solicited from those who can influence business, may be addressed to
FREDERIC J. HALLOWS, Manager.

CHEAP CARPETS, DAMASKS, &c.

BROOKE HOUSE,
141 and 142 Holborn hill,
Corner of Brooke street,
Near Furnival's inn.
CHARLES MEEKING and CO.

A large lot of Best Brussels Carpets, NINEPENCE per yard under the present value, and nearly all the Carpets are Cheaper than they have been for some time past.
The Furniture for offices, &c., is most reasonable and good. Close at 2 o'clock on Saturdays.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
By special appointment to
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Prize Medal, London, Class 33; Dublin, Class 10.
WATCHES—Chronometers, Keyless, Repeaters, Chronographs, &c.
CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, &c.
JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Crystals, Diamonds, and Fine Gold.
PLATE, and WORKS of ART in Bronze, by leading Artists.
PRICES and Descriptions, see Illustrated Pamphlet, post free.
Watches and Clocks sent to all parts of the world.
J. W. BENSON, 25 OLD BOND STREET.
Steam Factory and City Show Rooms,
58 AND 60 LUDGATE HILL.
Paris Exhibition, 1867, English Section, Class 23.

4½ PER CENT. INVESTMENT
upon first class Landed security in England and Wales, registered at the Government office of Land Registry under Act of Parliament, suitable for large and small investors.
For all information with regard to this security, apply to Granville R. Ryder, Esq., Managing Director, Land Securities Company (Limited), 3 Parliament street, London.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. SWEDISH GOVERNMENT LOAN of 1864,
for £2,223,000 sterling.—The half-yearly dividend on the Bonds of this Loan, due 15th April next, will be PAID on that day, and any succeeding day, between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock, at the counting house of Messrs J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145 Leadenhall street.
The Bonds drawn for repayment on the same date (as per advertisement of 24th January last) must also be presented simultaneously, and all interest thereupon will cease from the date fixed for reimbursement.
The Coupons and Bonds, with lists arranged in numerical order, must be left two clear days for examination.
145 Leadenhall street, London, April 1, 1867.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES.—THE
Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans in sums of not less than £100, on the following terms, viz.:—
6 per cent. per annum for Three years.
5½ — — Five —
5 — — Seven —
Issued under "The Railway Companies Securities Act, 1866."—By order,
GEORGE HOPWOOD, Secretary.
No. 6 Westminster chambers, Victoria street, Westminster.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. STERLING BONDS.
The Dividend Warrants due on the 1st of April next on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Six per Cent. Convertible Sterling Bonds, negotiated through T. WIGGIN and CO., will be PAID on the 1st April, or any succeeding day (Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 and 2, at their counting house, 4 Cullum street (the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited), where lists may be obtained as usual. The warrants must be left two clear days for examination.
All claims to exemption from income tax must be accompanied by the certificates now required by the Board of Inland Revenue.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE STERLING BONDS.
The Dividend Warrants due 1st April next on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per Cent. Sterling Bonds, issued and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be PAID by T. WIGGIN and CO., on the 1st of April, or any succeeding day (Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 and 2, at their counting house, 4 Cullum street (the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited), where lists may be obtained as usual. The warrants must be left two clear days for examination.
All claims for exemption from income tax must be accompanied by the certificates now required by the Board of Inland Revenue.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The East Indian Railway is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply and delivery of
14,000 Tons Rails.
6,600 — Chairs
700 — Fishing Plates.
125 — Bolts and Nuts.
600 — Spikes.
400,000 Wood Keys.
as per specification and drawings, to be seen at the Company's offices.
Tenders must be delivered in sealed envelopes, addressed to the undersigned, marked "Tender for Rails, Chairs, &c.," as the case may be, not later than 12 o'clock at noon, on Thursday, the 18th day of April next.
The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.—By order of the Board,
D. I. NOAD, Managing Director.
East Indian Railway House, Alderman's walk,
New Broad street, London, March 28, 1867.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply and delivery of
Switches,
Crossings,
Traversers,
Locomotive Hoist,
Machinery for Pumping Engines,
Hand Pumps,
Swing Water Columns,
as per specifications and drawings, to be seen at the Company's offices.
Tenders must be delivered in sealed envelopes, addressed to the undersigned, marked "Tender for Switches, Crossings, &c.," as the case may be, not later than 12 o'clock at noon, on Thursday, the 11th day of April next.
The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.—By order of the Board.
D. I. NOAD, Managing Director.
East Indian Railway House, Alderman's walk,
New Broad street, London, March 21, 1867.

NICOLL'S GUINEA WATERPROOF Tweed, and their Two Guinea Melton Cloth Overcoats, are patronised by Travellers all over the world. Ladies Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, One Guinea.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114 to 120 Regent street, 2 Cornhill, London; 10 Mosley street, Manchester; and 50 Bold street, Liverpool.

IF YOU TRAVEL
Visit
BUSSEY, SMITH, AND CO.
433 New Oxford street, W.C.
FOR
PORTMANTEAUS, TRUNKS, AND BAGS,
the excellent quality and low price of whose manufactures are well known.
FIELD, MARINE, AND OPERA GLASSES
Imported direct from Continental makers of high repute, 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices
Catalogues free by post, fully priced, with nearly 100 illustrations.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD STARCH, Awarded the PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. This unrivalled Starch is USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY, and Pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. HER MAJESTY'S LACE DRESSER declares it to be the BEST SHE HAS TRIED, and the above Award, by some of the most Eminent Scientific Men of the Age, CONFIRMS ITS SUPERIORITY.
WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London

"MY LIBRARY."

Edited by PAMPHILIUS.
SIXPENNY VOLUMES.
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1o Deux millions huit cent mille kilogrammes de tabacs en feuilles de Virginie, des récoltes de 1865 et 1866, conformes à trois types, sous les marques VA, VB et VC, et divisés en trois lots, comme suit:

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2e lot..	1,000,000	— —	à idem,
3e lot..	800,000	— —	à Bordeaux:

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3e lot..	1,000,000	— —	à idem,
4e lot..	1,200,000	— —	à Marseille;

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2e lot..	800,000	— —	à idem,
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Les types en conformité desquels les livraisons devront être faites sont déposés à la Manufacture de Paris, quai d'Orsay, no 63, où le commerce pourra les voir tous les jours, de midi à quatre heures.

Le Directeur général,
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